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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1040



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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PREVENTS RESOLUTION OF AFGHAN PROBLEM

Moscow MEZHODUNARODNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 4, 1980 pp 108-112

[Article by V. Teplov: "Uphold the Policy of Detente"]

[Text] The fate of the world, detente and international cooperation are basic questions troubling the peoples of the globe and politicians who have to take into consideration the interests of their peoples and who have learned to take into account the interests of the peoples of other countries. In recent months, special reasons have come about for growth of concern apropos of the development of international relations. This deals with the present disturbing state of relations between the USSR and the United States and even of the entire world situation.

Relaxation of international tension was, as we know, due to a change in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of socialism, the national-liberation and democratic movements and also the consistent principled policy of the USSR and other socialist countries aimed at weakening and eliminating the threat of the onset of a world thermonuclear conflict.

In the seventies a number of very important agreements were concluded between the socialist countries, on the one hand, and the leading capitalist countries, on the other (including between the USSR and the United States); they determined the character, direction and scope of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, the strengthening of universal peace and security and of mutual understanding of peoples.

Striking evidence of the assertion in international relations of a tendency of seeking mutually acceptable ways of solving pressing problems of contemporaneity was the signing in 1975 of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which became a kind of international charter that delineated in a most complete form acceptable for all the fundamental principles of coexistence and cooperation of states with different social-economic systems.

Under the conditions of expanded and strengthened detente, the forces of the national-liberation and democratic movements achieved

significant new victories. "The victories of the national-liberation movement open up new horizons for countries gaining independence," it was pointed out in the Summary Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th party congress. "The class struggle of the workers is growing against the oppression of monopolies, against exploiting systems. The revolutionary-democratic and antiimperialist movement is expanding in scope. All this signifies growth of the world revolutionary process."

The course of world events has brought to the foreground of international cooperation the question of supplementing political detente with military detente and lending an irreversible character to the whole process of detente.

Practice, however, shows that the militant circles of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, do not favor strengthening peace and the progress of peoples' liberation struggles. Since the second half of the seventies, they have been opposing ever more actively measures proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at the further expansion of the process of detente, limitation and reduction of ordinary and nuclear armaments, that is, at weakening and stopping the arms race. In the growth of their own military power and in the upsetting to their own advantage of the parity created during the seventies in the field of nuclear and ordinary armaments between the basic military-political groupings of both system, especially between the USSR and the United States, they see a means of edging out socialism and braking the process of national and social liberation of peoples, as well as of strengthening their own positions in the world.

Hence the foreign policy of the United States and other capitalist states has displayed recently with special clarity a course of exacerbation of international tension, of intensification of confrontation with the USSR and certain socialist and developing countries, of restraining and, in the final analysis, of undermining of detente. The policy of the United States shows a marked increase in the tendency toward hegemonism and the desire to force its will on socialist states and other countries.

The American administration attempts to explain and justify the shift of its political course in the direction of confrontation with the USSR by references to events in Afghanistan, declaring that the "vital interests of the United States" are being threatened there (as well as in the Persian Gulf). In the United States, perhaps, there may be found people tending to believe such assertions. But in the Soviet Union complete clarity exists in this regard. The fuss raised about the events in Afghanistan is only a prelude. Responding to questions of a PRAVDA correspondent, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that the "national interests or security of the United States of America and other states are in no way infringed upon by the events in Afghanistan." The fact of the matter, which they are trying in every way to draw a veil over, is quite different. The actions which the Soviet Union has undertaken in assistance of the Afghan people in accordance with numerous requests of its government are of a purely defensive character. Their only aim is to protect the friends of the Soviet Union from external threat

and the security of the southern border of the USSR. This point of view is understood and shared by many responsible political figures in different countries of the world.

The decision to introduce a limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan was made by the USSR government following much difficult thinking that took into account a whole series of unfriendly and frequently openly inimical, provocative steps taken by the U.S. administration and its partners in Europe and in the Far East. All these steps had as their consequence sharp aggravation of the international situation and have created an appreciable threat to peace and security.

One might even recall that in the spring of 1978, at the very moment when a special session on disarmament of the UN was in progress, one in which the Soviet Union came out with a detailed program of measures for restraint of the arms race, the United States foisted on its NATO allies a many-year program of accelerated arming. Can this step be explained intelligently from the standpoint of the interests of strengthening peace?

Among the actions proceeding contrary to the interests of peace, we must include the American-Chinese rapprochement, which has a manifestly anti-Soviet implication. World public opinion noted quite some time ago the consideration that after Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States in January of 1979, called the "honeymoon" in relations between Washington and Beijing, there began almost immediately the invasion of Vietnam, which is friendly to the Soviet Union, by a 600,000 Chinese army. Seizure and destruction of Vietnamese cities and the murdering of thousands of people--such were the consequences of this invasion. But this insolent action did not elicit any indignation or protest from President Carter and his entourage or from U.S. allies in NATO. But remaining silent in such a situation meant, as is perfectly clear, only one thing--approval and encouragement of Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Toward the end of last year, the United States undertook two other provocative actions directly impinging on the interests and the security of the USSR and its allies. As is known, the Soviet Union came out in October 1979 with a proposal for talks aimed at reducing the nuclear-missile arsenal in Europe. The United States, however, responded by imposing on NATO a decision on locating in Western Europe new American middle-range missiles aimed at the USSR. There can be no doubt about the meaning of this action--it means modifying the military balance in Europe in its favor. At the same time, the United States froze, and in a number of instances broke off talks going on different aspects of the problem of disarmament and dragged out talks on SALT TWO and subsequently the ratification of this treaty.

At the same time, a tremendous American fleet, equipped with aircraft carrying nuclear arms, was moved (with the absurd excuse of liberating a group of diplomats in Iran) closer to the southern borders of the Soviet

Union. The concentration of U.S. naval forces in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf reached a scale that has not been seen for many years.

All these actions were carried out simultaneously with increased pressure on Afghanistan. Irrefutable facts indicate that immediately after the April 1978 revolution there began a very real, albeit undeclared, war against this country. Armed formations trained and equipped with the active and direct participation of the United States and China were brought into the region of Afghanistan. The scale of intervention grew from day to day. And this was widely known by the entire world. Nobody can deny these facts or distort the real course of development of the events that made it necessary for the Soviet Union to come to the aid of Afghanistan.

When the threat to Afghanistan's independence and the threat to the revolutionary government in the country became real, when the danger arose of transforming this country, traditionally friendly to the Soviet Union, into an enemy strategic outpost on the southern borders of the USSR, the government of the Soviet Union satisfied the request of this country for aid against the systematic acts of intrusion from without. The legality of this assistance should not be doubted: its possibility is provided both by the U.N. Charter and the Soviet-Afghanistan Treaty of 1978.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union is not the least bit interested in keeping troops in Afghanistan for an indefinitely long time. Speaking before voters of the Baumanskiy Voting District in Moscow, L.I. Brezhnev stated most definitely: "We shall start withdrawing our troops as soon as all forms of interference from without against the government and the people of Afghanistan cease completely."

Some people in the West try to find a "hidden" meaning in this statement. There can hardly be any advantage to such probings. The words of the Soviet leader should be understood exactly as given. And an obligatory element of this understanding must be the abandonment of the illusion that the troops would be withdrawn before the causes which made necessary their introduction are removed.

It is this that embodies a clear and realistic way of settling the situation in Afghanistan. The United States, should it so desire, could contribute to such a settlement. This requires one thing: complete cessation of interference from without in the affairs of this country and effective guarantees on the part of the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors that such interference will not be renewed. It can be confidently said that in such a situation the government of Afghanistan would come to the conclusion of no further need for the presence of Soviet troops in the country and the Soviet Union could then begin their evacuation. As for Afghanistan itself, its government repeatedly declared quite officially and clearly its intention to conduct a policy of friendship and neighborliness with all neighboring states and to maintain a policy of nonalignment. Such a position is welcomed in the Soviet Union.

Under such conditions, a legitimate question arises: what is hindering the solution of the Afghan problem in the interest of peace and detente? There can be only one answer--the policy of the American administration. While loudly demanding the removal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, it is in fact doing everything possible to hinder such a solution. This is expressed first and foremost by the growing and increasingly open military interference in Afghan affairs via Pakistan, on which the United States is foisting on an ever increasing scale its "aid" and to which it is providing arms. This is expressed in the involving in anti-Afghan activity of China, Egypt and all others that it is able to draw in into this adventure. All the talk about the "interests of Afghanistan" or, for example, about "defense of Islam" is nothing else than an excuse for President Carter, Brzezinski, the Pentagon and others for the purpose of attempting to exert pressure on the USSR from the south and from numerous bases in Asia just as they are trying to exert pressure on the Soviet land from Western Europe and from the Far East.

It must be said that Washington's attempts to portray itself as the defender of Islam look rather ungainly. For the peoples professing Islam, there are, as shown by the experience of many years, no more dangerous and treacherous enemies than international Zionism and American imperialism. The maneuver undertaken recently by the U.S. administration in connection with voting in the U.N. Security Council in the beginning of March on a resolution censuring the policy of creation of settlements by Israel on occupied Arab territories and its attempts to consolidate its hold on the Arab sector of Jerusalem once more showed the entire falseness of the United States' claims to the role of defender of the Moslem peoples and their religious beliefs and its contempt for the legitimate rights and interests of the Arabian people. Behind its explanations of love for Islam is hidden its "passion" for Near-Eastern oil and the desire to attach new links to the chain of military bases with which the United States would like to surround the Soviet Union.

In order to veil the true nature of its actions, Washington is disseminating to the whole world knowingly mendacious fabrications of a "Soviet threat" to Pakistan or Iran. This clumsy blind is being used to conceal the military preparations of the United States and NATO, which are extremely dangerous to the cause of peace.

For this end there has been spread throughout the United States with uncommon zealotry a version to the effect that the USSR is offering a threat to Western countries' access to oil, which, as is known, they need acutely. Some people succumb to these tales as the question of oil supply has become very important in recent years to the countries of the capitalist world. But the absurdity of these fabrications is clear. The USSR has copious reserves of oil and has not the slightest intention of encroaching in any form on energy sources in the Near East. If there is anything that provides a basis for concern for oil communications in the Near East, it would be U.S. policy, which has made this region so explosive. It is perfectly clear

that concentration of naval forces, creation of new bases and constant saber rattling in no way strengthens stability and confidence in tomorrow, which are essential to the normal functioning of oil-supply relations.

The administration of J. Carter is applying active efforts at the present time to destroy the edifice of Soviet-American relations which had been erected over the course of several years by both sides during predecessors of the present president. The U.S. president has turned against many Soviet-American agreements worked out in recent years through the mutual efforts of the two sides. After all, it is easier to tear something down than to build it. But such an attitude toward something that has been erected over the course of a number of years in regard to Soviet-American relations cannot be considered other than irresponsible and unpromising. Evidently, across the ocean they do not realize what the Soviet Union is, they do not want to realize that the method of intimidation and exerting pressure on the USSR cannot be effective and would not realize any political dividends.

As for the Soviet Union, it has been and continues to be an advocate of broad mutually beneficial economic relations with the United States. But should it be necessary, it, of course, will do without any purchases in the United States. The efforts of the American administration to poison the international atmosphere, to sow discord between the peoples with the help of such methods as, for example, the attempt at organizing a boycott of the Olympiad and spreading base lies about the Soviet Union are unworthy of the politics of a serious power and damage not the Soviet Union but the prestige of whoever undertakes this.

At the same time, it must be clearly understood in the United States that the Soviet Union cannot and will not remain passive in the face of such actions by the United States and its allies aimed at undermining its security as the creation of military bases, placement of new missiles close to Soviet borders or attempts to induce states located in immediate contiguity with the Soviet land into taking unfriendly steps in regard to the USSR. The Soviet Union will take all this into consideration in its plans and will leave nothing unanswered. Therefore those in Washington should clearly comprehend in what direction the United States is impelling the world and what this portends.

On its part, the Soviet Union is convinced as before that the only intelligent way of strengthening peace is the way of relaxation of tension, restraining of the arms race and mutually beneficial solution of problems on an honorable, just basis. "We oppose the 'doctrine' of military hysteria and feverish arms race," L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "with the doctrine of a systematic struggle for peace and security on earth. We are faithful to the Peace Program advanced at the 24th and 25th congresses of our party."

In other words, the USSR takes the path which brings peace to the peoples of the USSR and the United States and the peoples of all the other countries. The Soviet Union is ready for any efforts contributing to a movement in this direction.

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S., CHINA PROMOTE TENSIONS IN ASIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by T. Gamkrelidze, ZARYA VOSTOKA commentator, under rubric "Following the Event: Facts and Commentary": "Peace Zone or an Arena for Confrontations?: In Accordance with a Decision of the World Peace Council, World Public Opinion is Currently Celebrating Asia Week"]

[Text] Who is Building Up the Tension. The Tentacles of the Beijing Octopus. Dangerous Plans of Zhongnanhai. "No!" to the Gunboat Policy.

Asia. . . The largest continent, on which most of mankind lives. The cradle of the most ancient civilization. In our time the attention of the entire world has been riveted on the hot spots that have arisen on that continent: Vietnam, Kampuchea, Iran, Afghanistan, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf, the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the Indian Ocean. The great importance that the events in this regions have for the fate of the world and all mankind is obvious. The security of the nations to a considerable degree depends upon the situation in Asia.

A special session of the United Nations Committee on the Indian Ocean was given the responsibility of developing an international agreement on converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The convening of the conference on this question has been set for 1981. Its importance is obvious.

The idea of proclaiming this region a peace zone was formulated for the first time in 1970 at the 3rd Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Lusaka. In 1973, at the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Declaration Announcing the Indian Ocean to be a Peace Zone was adopted. The essence of that declaration lies in the principle that all the foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean must be eliminated, and no one's naval vessels or aircraft must use the Indian Ocean to threaten by force or to use that force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of any coastal or continental state.

Events in our time demonstrate the great immediacy of that threat today. All

one has to do is to listen to the statements made by the White House to Iran.

From the very beginning the USSR has supported the Declaration. The creation to the south of the Soviet Union of an extensive zone of stable peace would completely correspond to the interests of our country's security and to the unhindered use of a year-round ocean route that unites the European part of the USSR with the Soviet Far East. The Soviet Union does not have any plans that would contradict the creation in the Indian Ocean zone of a reliable peacetime structure. Assertions made by imperialistic propaganda concerning "Soviet expansion" in the direction of the "warm waters of the Indian Ocean" are nonsense, but nonsense that is politically provocative.

For example, the American TIME magazine depicted on one of its covers a map of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and part of the Indian Ocean, over which a bear's muzzle is hanging ominously. Above the map is the title of the issue's cover story: "Crisis Bulge." The magazine obligingly explains: "The Soviet Union has a self-interest in extending its influence to the entire zone that is encompassed by the crisis. . . The state of affairs has not really changed since the times of tsarism. In 1775 the last will of Peter the Great was published. In it he gave as a behest to the Russian rulers: get as close as possible to Constantinople and to India. Whoever rules there will be the ruler of the whole world. . ." That's an old familiar song! The gentlemen of TIME magazine have resurrected the notorious counterfeit "political testament" of Peter the Great. As is well known, this fabrication, which was concocted in the eighteenth century by the French adventurer (d'Yeon), was published not in 1775, but in 1812, on the instructions of the emperor of the French, who wished to justify his invasion of Russia. Then the lie was buried. . . In 1941 the "last will of Peter the Great" appeared on the pages of newspapers in the "Third Reich." And now the relay baton carrying the falsehood of the henchmen of the raving Fuehrer is again being taken up as "standard equipment."

Incidentally, there is nothing to be surprised at. Official Washington is taking steps to militarize the Indian Ocean and establish its military dominance there.

Concealing itself under the myth of the "Soviet threat," the United States is "showing its muscles" in that region, and is reviving the notorious "gunboat policy," attempting to intimidate and blackmail the nations of the coastal countries.

The Pentagon plans to send four destroyers to that region -- the Missouri, the Iowa, the Wisconsin, and the New Jersey -- and to equip them with Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear and conventional warheads, and also with supersonic vertical-takeoff Harrier fighters. These vessels, plus aircraft carriers, will become part of the notorious U. S. Fifth Fleet.

Yet, our country's position was formulated with the utmost clarity at the

25th CPSU Congress. "In recent time," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated, "in many countries there have been an increasing number of demonstrations against having the Indian Ocean region become an area for the creation of military bases for various powers. We are in complete agreement with these demonstrations. As for the Soviet Union, we have never had any intention and do not have any intention of building military bases in the Indian Ocean. And we challenge the United States of America to take the same position."

The strategists on the banks of the Potomac have been joined by their associates at Zhongnanhai. China represents a considerable danger for the countries of Southeast Asia, since the Beijing leadership has been nurturing plans to convert the country by the year 2000 into a state with a well-developed military-industrial potential. In order to implement these plans, the Chinese leadership has taken a course of cooperating with the United States and Japan, although quite recently Beijing censured these states as being imperialistic.

With U. S. support, China launched a total offensive against the peoples of Southeast Asia, implementing a policy of hegemonism.

Beijing openly announces its territorial claims upon Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, and threatens to give the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] "one more lesson," that is, threatens to unleash a new military aggression. No one other than Deng Xiaoping called upon Washington to "bridle the white bear." Remember that notorious map on the TIME cover! The one whom certain Western figures call "the pragmatic realist in Beijing" recently stated, "China is a poor country. It would have nothing to lose in the event of a war. . . ." But what about the Chinese nation itself? Are we really to believe that, for the Chinese nation, war would not be a calamity?

Deng Xiaoping did not make a slip of the tongue. The acceptance of the idea of war in the name of the great-power conceit is, as one can see, second nature to the hairs of the "great helmsman."

In China the tests of nuclear weapons and the launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles are becoming more frequent. The army and navy are being provided with newer and newer types of fighters, tanks, armored personnel carriers, and combat vessels. The direct expenditures alone in China during the past three years increased from \$21 billion to \$36 billion.

As the French LE MONDE writes, "Concealing itself under anti-Sovietism, which has been elevated to the rank of state policy, China is attempting to draw the attention of international public opinion away from the fact that China is continuing to keep Southeast Asia in its gunsight." In the regions bordering on Vietnam, new military objectives and roads leading in a southerly direction are being built hurriedly. More and more Chinese troops are being transferred from the central provinces, closer to the SRV border. Beijing is doing everything possible to intensify the tension

in relations with Hanoi. It has rejected negotiations to normalize the bilateral relations.

Beijing has sharply intensified its interference into the internal affairs of India and Burma. China, the LINK weekly notes, views India as the chief hindrance on the path to the carrying out of its expansionistic plans in Asia. That is why it attempts to weaken India, and to split away from it the strategically important northeastern regions which are rich in mineral resources. In order to implement that plan, LINK writes, China does not spare either money or weapons for the separatist movement in a number of Indian states.

And that pertains not only to India. Commenting on the recent trip taken by the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua to a number of member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), an Indonesian newspaper correctly noted that Beijing is carrying out, with respect to those countries, "double diplomacy." On the one hand, the Chinese diplomats smile profusely and assure the governments of the ASEAN countries of their "friendship" and their striving to establish good-neighborly relations. On the other hand, behind the backs of these governments, China supports subversive groupings that are hostile to them, equipping them with weapons, equipment, and instructors, creating in those countries its "Fifth Column," which is closely linked with the Beijing secret-service organizations.

The Chinese leaders, relying upon the Japanese-Chinese treaty of "peace and friendship," are pushing Japan into the aggravation of the situation in the Far East, attempting to sow distrust in our country, and nurturing plans of knocking together an encirclement that is hostile to the USSR. Beijing is speeding up the arms buildup, particularly the purchase of arms abroad. Great Britain has delivered and has installed on combat aircraft of the Chinese Air Force the British-produced Spays. According to a report in the NEW YORK TIMES, the CPR [Chinese People's Republic] has already received the French guided missiles (Milan), (Khot), and (Krotal'), and French and West German helicopters. In order to make it easier for the financially cramped Chinese to purchase the expensive equipment, Beijing has been granted large amounts of credit. In the middle of last year the total amount of credit reached \$25 billion.

How similar all this is to the attempt to carry out the dream of Kang Youwei, the idol of the Chinese nationalists of the last nineteenth and early twentieth century, over whom even Mao Zedong went into raptures! Kang Youwei constructed plans for using the potential of the western countries for the purpose of establishing Chinese hegemony in the world: "We can extract resources from Europe and America. We have 400 or 500 million people, from whom we can recruit 10 million soldiers. We have inexhaustible reserves of iron and metals from which we can build thousands of naval vessels. And then we will be able to cross five continents, on which you will see the flags of the yellow dragon fluttering freely."

But. . . Every medal has two sides. By arming China, the imperialistic circles are attempting to play the "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union. That is one side of the medal. But, having become armed, China can turn its gaze not only to the north, but, for example, to those regions of the world where the West has vast interests. That is the other side of the medal.

The fears expressed by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that "China, modernized with the aid of America and other countries, can pounce upon its partners and benefactors as soon as it no longer has any need for them" are being shared more and more frequently, with every passing day, in the West.

None of this contributes to the peace and security in Asia, or, for that matter, in other regions of the world. As for our country, the Soviet Union has invariably followed the line of normalizing the Soviet-Chinese relations, and has constantly taken initiatives in this direction. The Soviet proposals concerning the conclusion of a treaty pledging nonapplication of force, a nonaggression treaty, concerning the holding of negotiations and the signing of a joint declaration concerning the principles governing the interrelations between the two states, are well known. And if these proposals are not being implemented, then the sole reason is Beijing's unconstructive approach to the normalization of relations between the USSR and the CPR.

The Soviet Union is in favor of improving relations with China. That was clearly stated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 23th CPSU Congress, when he pointed out that "with respect to China, as to other countries, we firmly adhere to the principles of equal rights, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and the nonapplication of force. In a word, we are ready to normalize relations with China on principles of peaceful coexistence."

Unfortunately, another line is being followed in Beijing. In April 1979 the Chinese government announced that it had no intention of prolonging the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the CPR, which, thus, goes out of effect in April 1980.

It is obvious that this situation is complicating the resolution of the task of converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, because the events occurring in that region and everywhere in Asia are of great importance for the international situation as a whole. The question posed is: will the most ancient continent become a peace zone or an arena for further confrontation?

3073
CSO: 1800

NTS WANTS TO USE OLYMPICS FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 15, 7-13 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by M. Kryukov and L. Kolosov, under rubric "Behind the Scenes of Subversion": "'Quiet' Recruiters"]

[Text! One of Saltykov-shchedrin's characters, after introducing 'quiet and order' in the area that had been entrusted to him, suddenly discovered, to his utter astonishment, the country of America, in which there was no quiet and there was no order. And then he, without a doubt in his mind, imposed, as everyone knows, the historic resolution: "Shut down America. . ."]

If the great Russian satirist were still alive, he probably would transfer his blockhead-bureaucrat from the Russian land to the transatlantic land. The reason is simple that there remains not a single trace in America of the democratic freedoms of the last century, and also that very surprising things are happening there. True, the feverish fantasy of the "hawks" in the Washington administration lays no claim to "shutting down" the Soviet Union. But they want to close the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow at any costs. They don't want to have any athletes or tourists from abroad in Moscow.

The American farmers have already suffered from the hysterical hullabaloo in Washington. Now it is the American athletes' turn. They are very disappointed by the unsportsmanlike behavior of certain politicians. "The Olympic Games do not belong to any individual country, but to the entire world," were the words written by Carter by members of the American all-star team at the Winter Olympic Games in Lake Placid. "We urge the President of the United States to allow our fellow athletes who have trained stubbornly in preparation for the Summer Games to be granted the same opportunity that we had during the Winter Olympic Games. . . We assure you that participation in the Olympic Games cannot change anything. We all adhere to the unanimous opinion that the Games represent an important landmark in our sports career."

Philip Shinnick, assistant professor of sociology and history at Rogers University, member of the 1964 Olympic team, and leader of an American

group involved in familiarizing people with the rate of preparation of the Moscow Olympic Games, writes in the NEW YORK TIMES, "I am opposed to the boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games. I happened to visit the Soviet Union quite recently and I feel that the attempt to create some kind of alternative to the Olympic Games for the American athletes should be rejected. . . . As for myself personally, I greatly treasure my Olympic experience, considering it to be a positive force that contributes to genuine contact between ordinary people, and I am bound by my pledge to protect and strengthen amateur sports in the United States. I am firmly convinced that the refusal of the United States to participate in the Moscow Olympic Games will not be of any benefit either to world sports or to peace throughout the world."

"The appeal to boycott the Olympic Games," the Canadian newspaper OTTAWA JOURNAL notes, "was a mistake. The games will be held, even if the United States refuses to take part in them. . . . Discussions about holding the Games in some other place are empty dreams, as has been demonstrated by the unanimous decision of the International Olympic Committee to hold the Olympics in Moscow. The Soviet Union, like every other country that respects itself, would never give in to an ultimatum. The boycott can harm the Olympic Games. That is true. But, factually speaking, it will not harm the Soviet Union. If it ever gets to that point, it can even produce the opposite result."

We would say that an ever-increasing number of sports and nonsports organizations and public and political figures in many countries are saying "no" to Washington's attempt at blackmail. Even the rabid anti-Soviets at the NTS (People's Labor Alliance [Solidarists]), in the person of the chairman of its so-called executive bureau, Mister Romanov, and his ilk, are, in their own way, "dissatisfied" with the attempts to boycott the Olympic Games.

What has happened? Why has the NTS "watchdog" suddenly begun to snap at Uncle Sam, instead of lunging with its fangs bared in the direction that the master's hand points to? We shall attempt to answer that question. But first a few words about Mister Romanov himself. Yevgeniy Romanovich Romanov, a.k.a. Ostrovskiy, is a former Soviet citizen, although, as he bides his time in Frankfurt-am-Main, he continues by habit to say "our country," meaning by that the Soviet Union. He has a certain attitude toward sports. In any case, prior to the war the inhabitants of the city of Dnepropetrovsk frequently saw what was then his lean figure on the streets of the city, with a chess board invariably carried under his arm. Inasmuch as during those remote days the word *trusnyadets* [parasite] had not yet become part of the colloquial language, his acquaintances called Zhenya a "chess-player." It is difficult to say the degree to which the overgrown dependent mastered the theory and practice of chess life, but his mother derived no joy from her child's "first pay." Ostrovskiy's "work" began at the moment when Dnepropetrovsk was seized by the Hitlerites. The unsuccessful grand master rapidly became retrained as a paid informer for the Gestapo. Naturally, the traitor was rewarded. He was

appointed the editor in chief of a miserable profascist newspaper. It was at that time that his "literary" pseudonym appeared. Ostrovakiy became Romanov. Then the ordinary path of the traitor -- work in Goebbels' department in Berlin, flight to American captivity after the unconditional capitulation of the Third Reich, and work first for British intelligence and then for American intelligence, under the cover of the National Labor Alliance.

Why, then, did the well-trained CIA agent suddenly begin to balk? The fact of the matter is that Mister Romanov-Ostrovakiy is very interested in the 1980 Olympics.

Almost a year ago, or, to be more precise, on 5 May, Mister Romanov, who had been specially flown to the States, spoke in New York at a closed "conference" of local NTS-ers. At first the "theoretician" and practitioner of anti-Sovietism dwelt on the general topics, astonishing the assembled riffraff by his knowledge of the "deep-seated" processes governing the relations between East and West. These relations, which are characterized by increasing "pressure" upon the Soviet Union, are constructed, it turns out, upon three main principles: the use of China as an "intimidating" force; the "erosion" of the Soviet social system by granting credit to our country; and the carrying out of a campaign of "defending human rights in the USSR."

Then changing over from the general to the specific, Roman stated with a great amount of fervor, "We need people. We need those who share our views. We need them as we never have before. But where are we to get them?" Then suddenly the speaker "discovered America." "The 1980 Moscow Olympics are a unique opportunity for sending our emissaries into the Soviet Union," he stated. "The Olympics can become the base for locating and acquiring new sources of information."

Right there in the United States, under the leadership of the "specialists" from the CIA, Mister Romanov, hand in hand with the local NTS camarilla, sat down to draft a very curious document, or, rather, instruction guide, which is called "For Persons Traveling to the USSR for the 1980 Moscow Olympics." The instruction guide is not intended for a broad circle of readers. We cannot, of course, say that it is top secret, but the only ones who are supposed to receive it are the "friends" of NTS, those anti-Soviet "friends" who, upon arriving in the Soviet Union for the Olympic Games, are supposed to act for them. Act, as you can readily understand, in a definite direction. What direction? That is what we are planning to tell our readers, inasmuch as we have become the owners of this "unique" instruction guide.

Well, then, it consists of six little pages of text, which begin with the warm words "Dear friend!" and end with the cordial words "We wish you an interesting and fruitful trip to the Olympic Games!" In the middle there is a heap of "useful" advice, which the NTS-ers provide for the purpose of assuring that the trip is "interesting" and "fruitful." "Powerful radio

stations, diplomatic maneuvers, economic concessions," they whisper. "All these things are instruments of big politics in the hands of states and are inaccessible for the ordinary person. But as for the carrying of the free printed word to Russia. . . only a person of good will can do this."

Let's have a little talk about the specific things that the NTS specialists propose that the "people of good will" do. First, let's discuss this "free printed word." This is what the instruction guide says about it: "In principle any free printed word is beneficial. However, in order to obtain the optimal effect, we propose that you carry materials in Russian on the basis of the list that is appended below."

As you can realize, this is not a simple "list," but an entire inventory of the vilest, the meanest anti-Soviet slanders. Naturally, this so-called "literature" is offered gratis. But do not think that these NTS-ers are really that altruistic. The booklets, pamphlets, and magazines have been paid for out of funds provided by the American special services. Take as many as you want, so long as you carry them with you to the Soviet Union! But the number of naive people is becoming smaller and smaller. The overwhelming majority of tourists know that the carrying of anti-Soviet literature into our country is prosecuted by law. The NTS "experts" also know this. It is for that reason that they propose a detailed list of "words of advice" about how to deceive the vigilant eye of the Soviet customs officials; how to hide it among one's underwear in a suitcase; how to stuff it in the pockets of one's outer clothing and in other "secret" places. . . Being unconvinced, however, of the reliability of the recommended "hiding places," the NTS-ers also provide for the emergency situation. This is how they pose the question in their instruction guide: "What should you do if the literature is found in your possession?" Realizing that such a way of posing the problem might frighten the NTS agents, they hasten to assuage them. It turns out that nothing terrible will happen. In the event of "discovery," they advise, it is necessary to shout as loudly as possible that the carrying of subversive, anti-Soviet literature is allowed by "United Nations declaration and by the Helsinki Accords." That's how simple everything is! It turns out that all one has to do is to shout those magic words and the Soviet customs officials will raise, or, rather, lower their hands and will give the green light to the anti-Soviet agents, allowing them into the capital of the Olympic Games. And then, Mister Romanov and his associates briskly suggest, everything will be quite simple. "To whom should you give the literature that you have brought in?" For example, to persons praying in churches. Of course, there are churches and churches, but that's not what this whole fuss is about. It turns out that, once a person is in Moscow, he can address this anti-Soviet literature to addresses previously received from the NTS-ers and drop it in the mail box. Or it can be given to "new acquaintances." Not to all of them, of course.

The way to select these "new acquaintances" is discussed in detail in the second part of the instruction guide. "Where does one meet Soviet

Soviet citizens?" That is the question. And here is the surprisingly "wise" answer to it: "You can strike up an acquaintanceship almost everywhere," say, "at temples before or after service, in places of relaxation and entertainment, at markets, depending upon your interests. . . ." The last piece of advice, as you can see, is somewhat hazy. Therefore the "experts" hasten to decipher it: "If you're interested in philately, music, hunting, or something else of that nature, you can get to know the people you are interested in at one of the numerous societies or associations. For example, . . ." Then there follows a list of societies and associations, with their addresses: Union of Architects, Union of Composers, Moscow Hunters and Fishers Society, . . .

And finally, in conclusion, before wishing the person an "interesting and fruitful trip to the Olympic Games," the instruction guide provides one more piece of completely "professional" advice: "The only way in which you will be able to see the real Moscow is to break away from your group and follow your own program, rather than the official one."

We have shown the NTS instruction guide to our customs officials. They said that, although it was prepared in a very unprofessional manner, they nevertheless will take under advisement certain of the "recommendations," especially those pertaining to different ways to carry anti-Soviet literature. In general, as the expression goes, every cloud has a silver lining.

Now you can understand why the anti-Soviet gentlemen are so "disappointed" about the position taken by the Washington administration with respect to the 1980 Olympics. There is good reason why one of the NTS leaders stated that the "1980 Moscow Olympics are for us (that is, for the NTS-ers) a unique opportunity from the point of view of carrying out anti-Soviet activities on the territory of the Soviet Union. The American gentlemen are not spending their money for nothing. They need action. But how can one engage in subversive actions, sitting behind the closed doors of the anti-Soviet centers in Munich or Frankfurt-am-Main, when there aren't any agents who could be sent under a convenient pretext to our country? The Summer Games in Moscow are a special item. Among the large number of tourists one can, of course, find simpletons who will agree, in exchange for a definite amount of compensation, to accept subversive booklets or pamphlets, however miserable. In the total mass of decent people one can find a few scoundrels with the assignment of attempting to find in our capital some renegades like themselves. That is why the NTS stooges of the American "hawks" are complaining about the Washington administration.

Incidentally, returning to the "hawks," one might recall that the bureaucrat in Saltykov-Shchedrin's story, when imposing the resolution to "shut down" America, despite his complete stupidity, nevertheless did find within himself a tiny grain of understanding of objective reality, telling himself immediately, "But apparently this doesn't depend on me." Unlike the bureaucrat, the people in Washington cannot comprehend that simple truth.

Actually, do the American athletes want to be hindered? All things considered, they will fight for the right to participate in the Games. Even such an inveterate anti-Soviet as Romanov-Ostrovskiy understands this.

Incidentally, we would like to warn him in all seriousness: don't try to send us any enemies. However you instruct them, however you advise them, things will be very uncomfortable for them in our country. We might recall for those who do not know or who have forgotten that that very important political document of our day -- the Helsinki Accords -- contains a principle to the effect that the participating states pledge to "refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or foreign affairs which are within the internal competency of another participating state, irrespective of their interrelations." So, pardon us, but the carrying of anti-Soviet literature into our country, like any attempts to carry out any kind of provocational acts, will be viewed by us specifically as interference in our internal affairs, and we shall react to it in accordance with Soviet laws. And nothing can force us to retreat from these just positions -- not invocations from across the ocean, not instruction manuals from Frankfurt-am-Main.

[Text visible in fragments shown: "For Persons Traveling to the USSR for the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

"Dear Friend!

"As is known to everyone who is interested in Russia, one of the chief concerns. citizens. about everything about which. mirror of the Soviet press.

"Powerful radio stations, diplomatic maneuvers, economic concessions -- all these things are instruments of big politics in the hands of states and are inaccessible for the ordinary person. But Russia"]

5075
CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

GROMYKO CITES FOREIGN POLICY IN ELECTION SPEECH

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 19 Feb 80 pp 1-2

[Report: "For Peace and Social Progress—A. Gromyko's Meeting with the Electors"]

[Text] Yesterday, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, deputy candidate to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, met with electors of the Kaliningrad Electoral District in the city's Palace of Culture imeni Kalinin.

The meeting was opened by V. I. Trubitsin, first secretary of the Kaliningrad CPSU City Committee.

The participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

A proxy of the candidate deputy, lathe operator at a machinery plant V. I. Morozov, told about A. A. Gromyko's life, about his work and his public activity. He called upon all electors unanimously to vote for candidates from the infrangible bloc of communists and nonparty citizens on election day, 24 February.

The meeting was also addressed by K. G. Kiseleva, party committee secretary at the Factory imeni 1 Maya; A. A. Krupochkina, chairman of the city trade union committee of workers in local industry and those of municipal and personal service enterprises; A. A. Aleksandruk, head of the out-patient clinic at the Central Municipal Hospital; machinery plant director V. A. Vachnadze; N. Ya. Pirogov, lathe operator at a machine-building plant; and Yu. G. Valakhnin, student at a machinery tekhnikum. They all expressed sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for the untiring concern they have shown for the Soviet people's welfare and for the enormous contribution they have made to the cause of safeguarding and strengthening peace on

earth. The speakers stated that oblast workers, like all the Soviet people, fervently approve and whole-heartedly support the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

"In our daily work," said K. G. Kiseleva, party committee secretary at the Factory imeni 1 Maya, "we spinners are aware of the enormous attention and concern we are receiving from our Communist Party and the Soviet government. Last year a high government award, the 'Emblem of Honor' Order was conferred upon the team at the 1 Maya. The workers are responding to this concern with an effort to perform even better. Last year the gross production and commodity output plan was fulfilled in every respect, more than 300,000 rubles worth of goods was produced over and above the plan, and more than 1 million rubles worth during the first 4 years of the five-year plan. A total of 138 outstanding workers reported early fulfillment of their 4-year assignments, and more than 30 people are already working toward the 11th Five-Year Plan."

V. I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Committee of the CPSU, and N. T. Kozlov, chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow Oblast Soviet of Workers' Deputies, took part in the meeting.

The speakers stated that the Kaliningrad workers are presently performing shock watch and striving to commemorate the day of elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets of workers' deputies and the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin with new labor achievements.

The participants greeted A. A. Gromyko warmly. He delivered the following speech:

Dear Comrades!

During the present days and weeks candidate deputies are meeting with the electors throughout the nation. These meetings always involve an earnest and frank discussion of those issues of foreign and domestic life, which are at the center of attention of leaders of the party and the nation, of all the Soviet people. The forthcoming speech by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is naturally creating great anticipation.

Permit me to express my profound gratitude to the personnel of enterprises and establishments and to the electors of Moscow Oblast's Kaliningrad Electoral District for nominating me as a candidate deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. I offer sincere gratitude to my proxy, Vladimir Ivanovich Morozov, and to all the comrades who have spoken today and supported my candidacy. Thank you for the trust you have given me. I will try to justify it by giving my all to the cause of the Leninist party and the Soviet people.

The present elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation are significant in many respects.

They are being held for the first time since the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR, the Constitution of the RSFSR and the other Union Republics.

The elections are taking place on the eve of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, founder of the party and the state, in a climate of labor and political excitement.

This year, 1980, is the last in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the workers are attempting to conclude it with successful fulfillment of the five-year plan as a whole and to provide a fitting reception for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

Finally, the complex international situation is yet another feature of the present situation. All of these things are determining the political fabric and the climate of the preelection campaign and of the elections themselves, elections which will undoubtedly be another inspiring demonstration of our society's unity and of the solidarity of the Soviet people with the Communist Party.

With CPSU leadership our people have worked selflessly to carry out the economic and social program outlined at the 25th CPSU Congress. This has made it possible during the first four years of the five-year plan to achieve a substantial advance in developing the national economy, science and culture, in improving the people's welfare and strengthening the defense capability of the USSR.

Let me give a few figures to illustrate this. The overall criterion for assessing improvement in the economy, as you know, is the growth of national income. It has increased by 16.2 percent, or 323 billion rubles, compared with the corresponding period of the last five-year plan.

Around 1,000 large enterprises have begun operating during the past four years. These include such industrial giants as the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, Kamaz and "Atommash." More than 1500 kilometers of track have been laid on the BAM.

Gross agricultural output increased by more than 40 billion rubles during the four-year period. The average annual grain harvest exceeded the figure for the preceding five-year plan by almost 27 million tons, reaching 209 million tons. Last year's grain harvest was only 179 million tons due to the adverse weather conditions. Despite the weather, however, and despite the Washington Administration's capricious treatment of grain contracts, we have adequate possibilities for supplying the Soviet people with bread and grain products.

The party's main economic task is, of course, that of steadily improving the people's material and spiritual life. Real per capita income increased by more than 13 percent during the first four years of the five-year plan.

Housing is being constructed at such a rapid rate that by the end of the five-year plan more than 50 million people will have moved into new housing. On a European scale this is the equivalent of an entire large nation.

Our intelligentsia--scientists, technologists and artists--have made significant achievements. They have enriched the life of the Soviet people with their work and their discoveries and by creating works of art, and are making an effective contribution to the building of communism.

In short, the successes achieved in our development are apparent, and there are many. Nonetheless, we cannot be entirely satisfied with our achievements. The main cause of shortcomings in a number of sectors of the national economy lies in the fact that we have not been able to advance in accordance with our plans in the area of improving production effectiveness and the quality of the work.

The November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee indicated specific ways to activate all possibilities and reserves in order to fulfill the state plan and to build up a good foundation for launching the next five-year plan.

In response to the party's appeal to make this year a year of work performed in the Leninist style, increasingly greater segments of the workers have entered into socialist competition and the patriotic movement for early fulfillment of the current five-year plan.

The workers of your electoral district are included among those who are performing actively and well in this movement. They are making a fitting contribution to the achievements of the republic and of the entire nation. There is every reason to congratulate them for their successes.

As your candidate, permit me to wish the district workers new successes in the realization of this year's plan and the five-year plan as a whole.

The soviets of people's deputies and their multi-million aktiv occupy a prominent place in the nation's entire state and public life. The work performed by the soviets is living proof of socialist democracy's superiority over bourgeois democracy, which, according to V. I. Lenin's apt definition, always has narrow interests, is always hypocritical and phony and always remains a democracy for the rich and a fraud for the poor.

Consider the makeup of the U.S. Congress. Does it include even a single worker, a single working farmer? And what about the parliaments of the other capitalist nations? Do you find the workers and peasants there, having their say? No, they do not have this opportunity. Here you have the class, antipopular nature of the bourgeois type of democracy. The bourgeoisie created this democracy over a period of hundreds of years, created a democracy to meet its own needs.

And one more comparison: Let us take the preelection campaigns here and in the United States. This is an extremely typical example.

Our people and our party are calmly summing up the results of the path we have covered, outlining plans for the future and demonstrating their desire for good relations with other peoples, for disarmament and peace. It is a different matter in the United States. Presidential candidates, aspiring candidates and even aspiring candidate-aspirants are competing among themselves in inflaming chauvinistic passions.

In addition, they frequently lose all sense of political equilibrium in both foreign and domestic affairs, and feed the electors one promise after another, which turn out to be only empty words.

And so, every presidential campaign becomes almost a kind of natural disaster, in which there is little room for truthfulness or even simple decency, to put it mildly.

Commitments under international agreements are being placed into doubt or grossly violated, and assets already built up in relations with other states or inherited from previous presidents are being squandered. This is what the acclaimed American democracy turns out to be.

It is recognized throughout the world that despite the ebbs and flows in the policy of detente, an important turn toward improvement in international relations has occurred during the past decade, in the 1970's. A great deal has been achieved in the international area. The main result of this lies in the fact that for four decades now the Soviet people have lived and worked in peace.

This historical achievement was possible primarily due to the fact that the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist nations placed their mighty potential onto the scale of peace.

The bonds of friendship and socialist internationalism linking the nations of our commonwealth are constantly becoming stronger. High-level meetings between the leaders of fraternal parties and nations are making an enormous contribution to this cause.

The Warsaw Pact Organization is reliably guarding the security of its members, and there is no doubt that the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw

Pact, coming up in May, will develop into a demonstration of the fraternal nations' solidarity and of their determination to pursue a steadfast policy of peace and of resistance to aggressive forces.

The contest between the two world policy lines, our peace-loving policy and the aggressive, hegemonistic policy of the imperialists, was not initiated today or even yesterday.

In October 1917 the world's first socialist state and that state's foreign policy were born—this is when the conflict began. The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist nations are conducting the battle to prevent war and safeguard peace, effectively and with enormous force. And the fact that the socialist commonwealth is becoming the leading factor in world development is a great achievement for all mankind.

The fact that detente, a new development, emerged in international politics at the start of the 1970's is due precisely to the efforts of the Soviet Union implementing the Program of Peace presented by the 25th CPSU Congress and to the efforts of our friends and allies.

The Program states that instead of exacerbating and heating up a situation, and especially, instead of using weapons to resolve disagreements, states should sit down at the negotiating table and seek peaceful solutions.

We have begun overcoming the former tension in relations between states with different social systems, based on principles of peaceful coexistence.

A number of international documents containing something on the order of rules of international relations have come into existence. The most important of them is the Final Agreement of the European Conference, which should serve the cause of peaceful cooperation among the peoples of Europe.

Certain limitations were established in one of the most dangerous of the arms races. In 1972 the USSR and the United States signed an Interim Agreement limiting strategic offensive weapons.

The signing of the Soviet-American SALT II Agreement last year was a large and important step in this direction. Unfortunately, this new agreement has still not gone into effect due to the fact that it is opposed by influential groups in the United States, groups advocating continuation of the arms race, including strategic weapons. This is affecting all U.S. foreign policy, which is increasingly setting the tone for those forces promoting militarism and expansion.

Nonetheless, we are entirely justified in stating that detente has become too solidly established within the fabric of international relations, that it has too many supporters in the world for one nation to determine its fate unilaterally. It is alive and breathing, despite the trials to which it has been subjected, despite the American Administration's current attempts to sound its death knell.

In the situation of reduced tensions in the world, the process of revolutionary and liberation struggle by the peoples in various areas of the world continue their natural course, and this process is inexorable.

A united socialist Vietnam of 50 million people emerged as a result of the victory achieved by the peoples of Indochina over the aggressors.

The Lao people defended their independence and entered the family of fraternal peoples.

Suffering the terrible ordeals of the war and then the bloody tyranny of the Pol Pot regime installed by Beijing, the Cambodian people gained their freedom.

The peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and South Yemen have achieved crucial successes in their liberation struggle. These are peoples recently fallen out of the system of world imperialism.

Groups standing at the helm of politics in the West are attempting to beat out the flame of the national-liberation movement in Southern Africa and to establish puppet regimes there, thereby safeguarding their own positions. The peoples of that area, however, are battling steadfastly for their rights, for their independence and freedom. The Soviet Union is solidly behind this struggle, which must inevitably end in victory.

Many of the developing and nonaligned nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America have strengthened their independence markedly. Their influence has increased in international affairs.

In the situation of flare-ups of tension and conflict in various parts of Asia, we should stress the important factor for stability and peace created by the Soviet Union's relations with the great Asian nation of India. There is every justification for stating that there are good possibilities for developing mutual assistance between the two nations, based on the Soviet-Indian Pact of Friendship and Cooperation, in the interest of strengthening peace on the Asian continent and throughout the world. This includes cooperation in the interest of peace, and no one, no nation pursuing peaceful goals, should fear that.

The strengthening of the socialist commonwealth's international status, the successes achieved in the national-liberation movement and detente's evolution into the dominant trend in the development of international relations—all of this has run counter to the line taken in international affairs by the more aggressive imperialist groups.

The period of transition from the 1970's to the 1980's has seen a return by Washington to the "cold war" policy. It began long before the events in Afghanistan, which produced an outburst of political hysterics in the United States. These hysterics have assumed especially ugly form in the situation of the preelection presidential campaign.

A decision was adopted in NATO back in May of 1978, calling for an annual, automatic increase in military outlays by the members of that bloc up to the end of this century. This course of pursuing the arms race was also reflected in another NATO decision—also adopted, incidentally, prior to the Afghan events—to produce and deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in certain Western European nations. Both decisions were taken under pressure from the United States.

The United States simultaneously announced a new program calling for a drastic buildup of its armaments.

It was in the climate of this militaristic bacchanalia in Washington that ratification of the SALT II Agreement was first delayed and then shelved.

The overall objective of all these acts is clear—to destroy the existing approximate parity of military strength between the East and West, between the Soviet Union and the United States, to attempt to achieve superiority over the socialist commonwealth. And the White House apparently does not trouble itself greatly about whether or not this is realistic.

We have stated that we will not permit this more than once, and at the highest level of authority. L. I. Brezhnev spoke of this to the American President in Vienna. The Soviet Union's ability to stand up for its legal rights will continue to be properly maintained.

Those who determine the foreign policy of the United States and their NATO allies disguise their objectives with fabrications about Soviet foreign policy. Trumped-up stories are especially being piled up, one after another, concerning our aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Those across the ocean took the collapse of their plans for Afghanistan, plans calling for turning it into an American military staging ground, very painfully.

More than 1 month and 1/2 has gone by since the sending of limited Soviet military forces into Afghanistan—in response to a request from its leaders. This decision was in full accordance with international law, with the UN Charter and with the Soviet-Afghan Pact of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation.

The world is now well aware of the chain of events in and around Afghanistan and of their consistency. Certain figures in the U.S. capital have still not been able to calm their unsettled nerves. And they need to. They would do better to conserve them. These words specially apply to those who invariably refer to the Soviet Union in a cocky manner.

The Soviet Union had no objectives other than that of helping the Afghans repel aggression from without. Recently, L. I. Brezhnev thoroughly explained this matter. The Soviet Union will do just what he stated in his explanations.

In an attempt to mislead the people and to touch up the facade of its policy the American Administration is stubbornly attempting to prove that the Soviet Union and its actions in helping neighboring Afghanistan to repel aggression are based on some sort of shady plans with respect to the oil-producing areas of the Near and Middle East.

Those who resort to this know that this crude and clumsy version of what has happened is clearly designed to disguise their own plans for gaining an even tighter grip than before on the oil-rich nations and essentially, taking over these resources.

Since the first days of its existence the Soviet state has never encroached upon either the petroleum or any other resources of other states or peoples.

A review of history shows that the service record of the United States is another matter, however. The Arabs, the Iranians and the peoples of many other nations, including those of Latin America, know this well.

United States policy shows that it sometimes has trouble distinguishing between what belongs to it and what does not. The danger lies in the fact that this is already becoming a habit. It discusses Iranian oil, for example, as though it were discussing the fate of its own kitchen garden. It speaks of the Arab oil fields as though they were in the outskirts of the United States.

What right does the United States of America have to the oil fields of others, to the resources of others, however? What right does it have to threaten the use of force against other nations, not to speak of the employment of such to gain possession of their resources? It has no right whatsoever to do this.

Contrary to the importunate fabrications asserting that the Soviet Union is eager for certain foreign oil fields, this has never been the case. Those in the U.S. capital are also well aware of this. Apparently, however, the factory producing every sort of fabrications with respect to Soviet foreign policy also produced the fraudulent oil story simply in the hope that some of it might somehow stick in the minds of the people.

The U.S. Administration has also taken up the following concoction. Recently, American officials and propaganda establishments have continuously asserted that the Soviet Union has of all things decided to break through to certain warm-water seas and oceans. It has decided simply to dash off for there, as they put it, no more and no less! And once the decision has been made to place a hoax into play, why not make it a hoax of impressive dimensions. Once again, this base propaganda production is linked to events in and around Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has more than once refuted this fabrication, which, incidentally, was set going in the West long ago, back during the times of the Russian tears and tearinas. Since it is still in circulation, however--and the American propaganda machine is being generously lubricated with dollars--it is entirely appropriate to make the statement on this matter today, that it is not the USSR which is attempting to reach some sort of warm-water ports--it has enough outlets both to warm- and cold-water ports--but the imperialists themselves who would like to expand the sphere of their military presence in areas located many thousands of kilometers from their own territory. And this sphere, as we know, includes the sea, the land and the air, not to speak of the economic means of exploitation and suppression with respect to other nations and peoples.

Why, if not to achieve these goals, is the United States creating the "rapid reaction corps," a big political stick to be carried by imperialist policy today? Why, if not for this purpose, is the United States building up its military preparations in the area of the Indian Ocean, sending a naval armada to cruise the Persian Gulf and the vicinity, and expanding its strategic military base on the island of Diego Garcia, feverishly looking for a place to set up new military bases there?

In short, we see the same hand at work in the fabrication about or intention of breaking out to warm-water seas as in the oil issue. They take their own plans and desires and attribute them to the Soviet Union.

The statement is making the rounds in Washington that a sort of arc of crises and tension has developed, embracing Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, the Near East, South Yemen, Ethiopia and certain other nations. I do not know where they found this arc or whether it even exists in a geographic sense. One thing is clear, however, that all of this is yet another product of a sick imagination. Apparently some sort of arc has actually formed in the thinking of such officials.

Recently, Washington has given in more and more to the temptation to play the "Chinese card." This is a game of risky chance for those who undertake it, but this game is also dangerous for the cause of peace. Peace-loving states cannot fail to derive the proper conclusions from this for their own policy and their own security, and they are doing so.

What is Washington's policy toward Iran, if not self-exposing? For decades the United States supported the shah's regime, fed enormous shipments of weapons into Iran and attempted to convert it into a hostile base of operations against the Soviet Union and other neighboring states.

None of this helped. The result has been a gaping crack in American foreign policy. The people of Iran carried out a revolution and threw off the yoke of imperialism. And now, when they are taking their first steps to consolidate their independence, friends of the shah's regime are resorting to direct threats against Iran.

From the very beginning the Soviet Union let it be known that it supported the Iranian revolution. It stated that it had no intention of interfering in Iran's internal affairs. At the same time, it spoke out resolutely against any sort of external interference in Iranian affairs, no matter where it might originate.

Our nation steadfastly pursues a course of strengthening good-neighborliness and developing equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with Iran. The events in Iran are its internal affair, and no one on the outside has a right to interfere.

A massive propaganda campaign is now aimed at Iran. Its purpose is that of showing that Iran should forget the sins of the United States--blackmail, threats, insults and humiliations--and reopen the gate for a return of the United States' military, economic and political presence into Iran. This propaganda is invariably laced with a large measure of hostility toward the USSR. We have to assume, however, that Iran fully understands its purpose.

An abundance of speeches are presently being made in Washington, which contain assurances that the United States is the most loyal friend of Islam, a friend of the Moslem states.

Does Washington seriously believe, however, that the nations of Islam have forgotten the constant hostility demonstrated by the makers of American foreign policy toward those nations over a period of decades?

Who still occupies a radically anti-Arab position on the question of the Arab lands occupied by Israel? Who is creating obstacles to a just settlement in the Near East? The United States.

Who slights the 4 million Palestinian Arabs driven out of their own land by Israel and categorically objects to the realization of their legal right to create their own independent state? Washington.

Any time the Moslem states attempt to take full control of the natural resources which belong to them and to use them at their own discretion, who makes threats against them, even the threat of using force to make them submit to the will of the American monopolies, which are always prepared to trample the rights of any people which do not coincide with their appetites?

Who essentially held a knife to Iran's throat and is keeping powerful naval forces at its door in an attempt to break its resistance to foreign dictates and to impose the foreign yoke upon its neck once more? The United States, which is now trying to pass itself off as a friend of Islam.

And what about Washington's support for the aggression against Afghanistan, the objective of which is to overthrow its regime? This is occurring in a situation in which national and Islamic traditions are being reliably safeguarded in Afghanistan, and the Islam religion is being respected. Strict laws have been passed to insure this.

It is doubtful that many people accept on faith Washington's assertions as to its selfless love for Islam.

The same should be said about attempts to depict the Soviet Union as the enemy of the Islamic states. The chronicle of Soviet foreign policy, beginning with the first days after the Great October Socialist Revolution, speaks for itself. The Soviet state's attitude toward the Moslem world is demonstrated in the Appeal to All Working Moslems of Russia and the East, which states in Lenin's handwriting: "You yourselves must be the masters of your land.... You have that right, because your fate is in your own hands."

The Soviet Union has always been a friend of the peoples of the East, a friend of the peoples in the Moslem world. And the demagogory of those who attempt to discredit our foreign policy in the eyes of the Moslem peoples will continue to crumble before the real facts.

Our policy is a policy based on principle. It has no false bottom.

In his speech of 4 February, which evoked exceptionally broad and positive international response, L. I. Brezhnev made the following statement: "The peoples of the earth now have a common concern, that of overcoming the tensions which cloud international relations once again. Detente is a result of diverse efforts, a common triumph for the peace-loving states. And we must not permit the foolhardy imperialist forces to waste its fruits."

L. I. Brezhnev went on to underscore the following: "Any road leading to a lasting peace is acceptable and desirable to us."

The Soviet Union believes that all talks in the area of controlling the arms race and of disarmament initiated in recent years at various international forums and bilaterally, but which for one reason or another have now been halted or shelved, should be renewed and continued. The Soviet Union is prepared to engage in such talks on a constructive basis.

We affirm our willingness to sit down at the proper negotiating table on matters of disarmament pertaining to Europe, if NATO's decision concerning American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is reversed or if its implementation is at least officially halted. Our position on this matter is known to the NATO nations.

The convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would serve the cause of reducing military confrontation on our planet.

We will also continue to strive for agreement at the Vienna talks on reductions of armaments and armed forces in Central Europe, which have now been renewed.

The Soviet Union will do whatever it can to contribute to the success of the meeting of representatives of the European Council nations to be held this fall in Madrid.

Finally, our nation has always been a resolute advocate of preventing any road or path in its bilateral relations with other states from becoming overgrown.

There is no controversial issue in international relations, no important international problem on which we are not prepared to enter into honorable talks, talks based on equality.

The foreign policy course proclaimed in decisions coming out of the CPSU congress and set forth in the Constitution of the USSR is unshakable, and no one is in a position to knock our nation off of this tested course.

The Leninist policy of peace and friendship among peoples is a matter close to the hearts of all Soviet people. Every step ahead in the building of communism, each ton of metal, each ton of grain and the honest labor of the workers, kolkhoz workers and those engaged in mental work strengthens the foreign policy position of the Soviet state and enhances its international prestige.

Comrades!

All of our triumphs, both past and present, are inseparable from the tireless organizational and political work performed by the party, which exists for the people and is always with the people. The source of our party's strength in directing and controlling the society lies in this inseparable link. The Soviet people have infinite confidence in the CPSU.

The party and its Leninist staff--the Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by L. I. Brezhnev--enjoy the greatest respect and prestige among the people. The Soviet people have feelings of warmth, sincerity and love for Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, outstanding statesman and politician of modern times and the leader of our party and people.

I take great pleasure in extending the very best wishes for successes in your labor and for personal prosperity from Leonid Il'ich to you, to all the workers of the district.

Having entered the 1980's the Soviet people look to the future with confidence. They have every reason to do so: The reasons lie in the party's correct foreign and domestic policy and in the undivided support given this policy by all the people.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you once more, dear comrades, that I will do everything within my power to justify your trust.

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INTERNATIONAL

YEREVAN RADIO BROADCASTS TO ARMENIANS ABROAD

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by I. Verdiyan: "Voice of the Motherland"]

[Text] The broadcast begins with the words "Speaking Yerevan! Speaking Yerevan!" repeated twice. Of course it would be more correct to place the noun before the verb. But the inversion is noteworthy--Yerevan, the capital of your motherland, the chief city of your homeland, is on the air. As soon as the call sign is heard, the listener is imbued with a high sense of patriotism...

The republic's radio system has been broadcasting to Armenians abroad for a little less than thirty-three years. For thirty-three years Armenian families in Paris, Beirut, Detroit, Buenos-Aires, Baghdad and Tehran and in provincial Middle Eastern, European and Latin American cities tune their radios to the wavelength of the Homeland, and a voice connects their hearts with those of relatives and friends so they may share the joy of the accomplishments of Soviet Armenia.

No matter where a person lives, he constantly feels the need to associate himself with the land of his forefathers. Hundreds of letters received by Armenian radio commentators from abroad confirm this.

The Bitlis craftsmen, Egyptian and Isfahan rug-makers, using half-forgotten words. The former Erzurum gardeners, unloading ships in the port of Marseilles, share their thoughts about their motherland... The letters of the alphabet remembered from childhood are set down on paper, and every word is written solemnly and without haste. Because this is a letter to that distant native land, and the words contained in it are full of profound feelings and thoughts...about one's own fate, that of an outsider, about one's motherland, so far away but so close and dear to one's heart.

Here is one such letter from Vanui Asatryan in Baghdad: "I recently visited Yerevan, strolled around the streets and looked into the faces of the people--my heart was full with joy: reborn Armenia is wonderful! And once during a walk a nephew drew my attention to a lovely white building: 'Radio Center.'

How wonderful it is that Komitas melody is broadcast from here to the entire planet!"

For decades a single glimmer of hope--Soviet Armenia--has shone in the darkness of foreign lands for Armenians dispersed around the globe. Airstan has risen out of the dust of a thousand years: its power transmission lines brush the sky and waters are held by dams, waters which quench the valley's thirst, described Sar'yan and Charentsev with brush and pen the modern history of this ancient land.

The war came like a black whirlwind. Spyurk thrust upward a fist of protest at the antifascist rallies. The tank column "David Sasunskiy," created through the contributions of Armenians abroad, like the hero of the folk epic, reigned down upon the enemy who had attempted to squelch the freedom of the socialist country. The war was the Great Patriotic War also for those who lived thousands of miles from their homeland. And the Armenian brothers abroad rejoiced at the victory over fascism, as though it were their own. For their hearts beat in unison with the courageous and the anxious beating of the hearts of Muscovites and Siberians, Lory's and Ukrainians.

The radio broadcasts inform Armenians abroad about the tremendous strides of their brothers at home. "Yerevan speaking,"--represents stories about the economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet republic. They form a broad canvas about the life of Soviet Armenia within the family of brotherly Soviet peoples.

"The two main editorial offices for foreign broadcasts prepare daily an interesting program about the republic"--says the Deputy Chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio-broadcasting, Shagen Samvelovich Taturyan. "Our primary task is to cover thoroughly the social-political and economic changes in Soviet Armenia and to show the republic's successes and achievements in the socialist family of our country's peoples. And this is the historical truth: Armenia achieved social and national liberation thanks to the Great October Revolution and the unselfish aid of the great Russian people. And it is not accident that words of gratitude of foreign listeners are addressed not only to our republic but to the entire Soviet Union--the bastion of peace and protector of the interests of the working people."

Shagen Taturyan is a French Armenian: he fought for the Resistance and edited the communist French Armenian's periodical "The People." After the war he emigrated to Yerevan and told his compatriots abroad of the life under his native skies in his role as a party publicist.

The range of problems covered in the broadcasts is great. In various genres the radio commentators reveal the greatness of Lenin's ideas and promote the position of the Soviet Union on topics of current international interest and its peace-loving foreign policy. The word of truth about the Soviet Union pierces the wall of lies and silence of the bourgeois mass media. It is precisely here where the strength of the commentators' reports lies.

The program designed for Armenians living in the countries of the Near and Middle East, Europe and America is varied: it contains compositions from works of classical and modern literature, musical programs by request, the "Krun" program for youth and quiz games. Well-known poets, writers, composers, artists, and performers participate in these programs at the request of radio listeners. Interviews with the republic's progressive people are also popular. They are designed to attract the greatest number of listeners.

The program "An Hour of Letters" is particularly successful. It is perhaps the most emotionally charged: in it Armenians abroad listen to the living voices of their relatives in Armenia. How is this program prepared?

"We receive a lot of letters whose authors request that we broadcast a recorded conversation--appeal from their relatives residing in the republic's cities and rayons,"--says Sil'va Ananyan, the editor of the letters department. "We never refuse the requests of our listeners abroad. We record on the 'reporter' system the words of their relatives about life in Soviet Armenia. An emotional word from the heart tells simply about everyday life, concerns and joys. It is common for our broadcasts to bring together after many decades blood relatives whom fate has mercilessly dispersed to different countries. A recording of the voices of close ones is touching and moving. In their appeal to relatives abroad these Armenians provide a detailed list of the names of close ones--sisters, brothers, fathers-in-law, sons-in-law, brothers-in-law... So that no one will be forgotten."

These people often speak in their native dialect understandable to their far-off relatives; children recite verses, and adults tell about their work.

When the subject is the motherland, nothing is unimportant. The republic's foreign friends want to know about everything: the Soviet system of education, the creative works of Gevorg Emin, the new construction projects of the five-year plan and the latest book publications... Sil'va Kaputkyan, Sero Khanzadyan, Perch Zeytuntsyan--leading musicians--told about life in the Soviet Union and shared their impressions about their out-of-town performances. There was a recent program devoted to the poetess Maro Markaryan at the request of the "Baghdad School for Armenian Sisters."

The radio commentators prepare interesting programs associated with the most important anniversaries. For example for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth they broadcast the program "Armenian Poets for their Beloved Leader." Topical discussions were also organized.

Most of the programming is currently devoted to the 35th anniversary of the great victory and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet regime and the formation of the Armenian Communist Party. The main idea of these programs, their leit-motif, is the friendship and brotherhood of Soviet peoples who insured the defeat of fascism and economic successes.

Correspondence with listeners abroad suggests new, current topics for programs: foreign tourists give their impressions of Soviet Armenia, a literary composition prepared by the Tehran resident Aykom Ovsepyan was broadcast and Avetis Mesumyants from the French city of Roni-secus-Bois sent the sheet music for his musical compositions. Activists Avetik Poshakhlyan from Beirut, the Seymaryan couple from Los-Angeles, the Detroit family of Ambartsun Gzyryan, Grigor Arteruni from Baghdad, the Syrian Armenian Tigran Guyundzhyan, the Iranian peasant Mikayel Yekhiyan and many others correspond regularly with the radio station's editors, tell about the activities of local Armenian associations and clubs, ask for advice and request that they be sent methodological aids on various problems.

"Speaking Yerevan!"--this is not simply the station's callsign, these words represent the call of the motherland which binds the listeners with an invisible thread. "No matter under what stars we live, we always remember and will never forget our beloved Armenia,"--writes a group of Armenians, Beirut residents, in their letter to the editors. "The captivating voice of the motherland gives me strength,"--admits Tsakhkush Teaturyan from the Middle East. "The dear voice of Yerevan brings to mind the Ararat, the blue of the Sevan and our especially green valleys,"--these lines are from a letter of the Parisian Misak Gyul'bekyan.

Letters, letters... They contain the breath of a homesick Armenian, his sufferings and pain, his unending nostalgia for the poplars of the Ararat valley with its sun-lit cliffs and for the arm-in-arm dance of the Sasun Armenians...

Yerevan radio broadcasts help Armenians abroad to retain in their hearts the language of manuscripts and that of a mountain spring, the culture of one's people and one's national identity so that they not be absorbed in the Babylonian melting-pot of foreign languages.

...It is already midnight. At this time our countrymen abroad are listening to their radios: the voice of Yerevan, the voice of the motherland, is on the air.

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INTERNATIONAL

REVIEW OF BOOK ON PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Moscow PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA. REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA 1, in Russian No 2, 1980 pp 23-27

[Review by V.N. Kuznetsov of the book "Problemy mirogo razvitiya revolyutsii" by A.P. Bogomolov, Izdatel'stvo BGU imeni Lenin, Minsk, 1979, 224 pages]

[Text] Questions arising in connection with the peaceful development of the socialist revolution are taking on under contemporary conditions not only enormous theoretical, but also practical, importance. A number of communist and workers' parties now have before them the task of working out practical solutions to these matters, although a rich fund of historical experience in resolving such questions has already been accumulated. The author attempts to "study and generalize on the basis of the experience of the peaceful development of the revolution in our country, the countries of central and southeastern Europe (Hungary, Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia), where the operation of the general laws governing the peaceful development of the revolution has been most clearly demonstrated, and to some extent in Cuba, Chili and Portugal." (p 7)

In the first and second chapters, "Parliament and the Peaceful Development of the Revolution" and "The United Front," the ways and means of raising the "political army of the revolution are examined." Utilization of parliamentary forms of political activity make it possible for a proletarian party to exert substantial influence on the processes involved in the political-ideological indoctrination of the working class and the consolidation of all strata to one degree or another oppressed by large capital. The existence of this possibility directed the attention of the founders of Marxism-Leninism to the parliamentary struggle within the framework of bourgeois legality and "provided F. Engels with his basis for speaking of transforming universal suffrage from an instrument for the deception into an 'instrument for the liberation' of the working class" (p 9). Communist and workers' parties are now devoting a great deal of attention to this aspect of the political struggle, particular evidence of this being provided by the parliamentary electoral successes of representatives of the French, Italian and number of other parties. But in analyzing legal means of political activity it cannot be forgotten that with the appearance of a threat to its own dominance the bourgeoisie is always prepared to employ

force to abolish the democratic process. Neither can one lose sight of the fact that within the framework of bourgeois legality, observance of the operation of democratic procedures, while socialist transformations require going beyond this framework. The threat of armed resistance on the part of the bourgeoisie grows immeasurably in this instance. It is precisely for this reason that a communist party must always keep in mind the possibility of a violent development of the revolution and prepare working people for this eventuality. Neglect of this factor, or taking it insufficiently into account, leads to the victory of the counter-revolution, as demonstrated by the Chilean experience. While making possible certain opportunities for political struggle on the part of the working class, bourgeois and parliamentarism do not, therefore, "create any possibility for a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism." (p 42)

Dividing the working class is one of the most insidious means employed by the bourgeoisie in its struggle with the revolutionary movement. Working to join the forces and unite the efforts of all working people therefore remains one of the primary tasks of communist activity. Analysis of the united front policy adopted by the 7th Comintern Congress shows that it is entirely possible to achieve such unity. The democratic regimes established in a number of countries as a consequence of the struggle against fascism made it possible to insure for them a peaceful transition to socialist transformations. Struggle against the extreme manifestation of imperialist reaction, fascism, of course, contributed to successful achievement of the unity of various social forces. Under conditions of peaceful development, certain strata of bourgeois society, oppressed by monopoly capital but yet enjoying a certain material well-being, "will never," in the words of V.I. Lenin, "become socialists by conviction, really and truly socialist. They will become socialists when they see they have no way out."* But with inflation, crises, growing unemployment and a danger of war, and when a threat arises to the well-being of these strata, the achievement of unity of action with them becomes both possible and necessary. This tactic contributes to the passing over of the vacillating petty bourgeois strata to the side of the revolution.

In his third chapter, "Objective Conditions of the Peaceful Development of the Revolution," the author, guided here by Lenin's arguments, singles out a general national crisis as a basic condition for the victory of the working class and its allies. This crisis occurs as a result of a whole series of domestic and foreign developments and is independent of the will of the people. "It is therefore impossible to recognize as scientifically valid the view that the principle of the peaceful development of the revolution is linked to parliamentary elections and the winning of a parliamentary majority by representatives of the workers." (p 81) Among these crises a distinction should be drawn between constitutional and revolutionary crises. While a way out of the former may be found by means of reforms, the latter may be resolved only through revolution.

*V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 37, p 219

Among conditions of the peaceful development of the revolution the author singles out the role of the army for special emphasis. This is demonstrated by the experience of the peaceful stage of the development of the revolution in Russia in 1917, when insurrectionary workers, soldiers and sailors created a new army and subordinated it to the soviets and soldiers' committees. The armed forces of the people's democracies played an important role in the victory of the revolutions in their countries. And as demonstrated in particular by analysis of the revolutionary experience in Chili and Portugal, an army can now assist in the accomplishment of progressive transformations. The process of revolutionizing an army cannot, of course, be viewed as rectilinear and unidirectional; but "it is an inexorable process and can be seen as a law governing the creation of the objective, material conditions of the peaceful development of the revolution" (p 113).

The fourth chapter, "National Government," is a consideration of the basic question of the revolution--the question of power. Established as a result of a victorious revolution, a provisional revolutionary government acts as an agency of class struggle drawing its support from the energies and will of the workers. The experience of the people's democratic revolutions in the countries of central and southeastern Europe shows that the existence of a solidarity based revolutionary government is a necessary condition for the peaceful development of the socialist revolution. It is especially necessary when the power of the bourgeoisie has for the most part been broken but has not yet been completely destroyed, and when attempts are still being launched to restore the old order. With the peaceful development of the revolution, the formation and consolidation of a popular national government does not occur at once nor is it established by decree; it is, however, inextricably linked with the victory and consolidation of the revolution.

The fifth chapter, "Revolution and Reform," deals with matters connected with the process of consolidating the achievements of the revolution. The author is guided at this point by V.I. Lenin's notion of a dynamic interface between the concepts of reform and revolution. What the revolution of 1848-1849 could not achieve, for example, was brought to completion through reforms implemented within the framework of bourgeois society. But with the transition to a socialist society, of course, reforms cannot take the place of revolutionary transformations. They do, however, contribute to the passing over of the broad popular masses from the struggle for democracy to the struggle for socialism and play an important role in the effort to consolidate the achievements of the revolution. The consistent implementation of agrarian reforms in countries such as Poland and Hungary marked the end of the democratic stage of the revolution and made possible the transition to the nationalization of industry, that is, to genuinely socialist transformations. Reforms of the electoral system, of the legislative process, and of the activities of party and other public organizations are of great importance, as they lead, finally, to a change in the very nature of democracy and to its transformation into socialist democracy. "Indirect products of the revolution up to the point of its victory," reforms therefore "serve following that victory as means of

destroying the old and of creating the new society...forming both the base and the superstructure of the new society" (p 180).

The sixth chapter, "The Breakup of the Old and the Creation of the New Government Apparatus," emphasizes that the historical experience of peaceful revolutionary development is evidence of the correctness under contemporary conditions of the Marxist-Leninist thesis concerning the need to destroy the bourgeois state apparatus. This act must precede formation of the socialist state apparatus; the sequence in reverse would facilitate attempts at capitalist restoration. This was the case in Hungary in 1956, where the task became one of gradually altering the state apparatus, with the exceptions of the army and the gendarmerie. The old officials played a reactionary role in Chili as well. Thorough destruction of the old state machine and formation of the new insures the victory of the workers' government headed by the working class and the Marxist-Leninist party.

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NATIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ARTICLE ON LENIN ANNIVERSARY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Article by CPSUCC Politburo Candidate-Member and Georgian CP CC First Secretary E.A. Shevardnadze: "Lenin Is Always With Us"]

[Text] All our thoughts and feelings today are turned toward Lenin. And this is not just because today marks the 110th anniversary of his birth. It is especially evident, especially understandable now that there is probably not a single day or minute in our lives and in the staunch labors of our people in which we are not following Lenin's precepts and Lenin's advice.

But a celebration of the day of birth of Vladimir Il'ich is more than a tribute of respect to this ardent revolutionary and thinker of genius, this great continuator, this faithful and staunch follower of the teachings of Marx and Engels, this genuinely people's leader of the workers of Russia and the international working class, this builder of the Communist Party, leader of the magnificent social revolution, and founder of the world's first socialist state. It is at the same time an insistent necessity, an inner need to account to oneself and to one's conscience, to one's party and one's people, to sum up the results of what has been done and what has been achieved, how Lenin's precepts are being carried out, how Lenin's ideas are being put into action. And even as we sum up the results, as we review in thought the path that has been traversed, as we note what has been achieved and won, just as Lenin advised we are concentrating our attention on the unresolved tasks, on what remains to be done, what is yet to be achieved in order to conquer new and higher goals in the building of communism.

In celebrating Lenin's jubilee, therefore, each of us matches his life with Lenin's in order, in the words of the poet "to surge further into the revolution."

And so it is each year. And as these years add up to decades, the date itself becomes more meaningful, more significant.

Everyone recalls the observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the unforgettable, inspired words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev about our great leader and teacher at the triumphant gathering in Moscow, in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses. This is what was said then: "...whatever heights man is elevated to, he will always remember that at the source of communist civilization stands the giant figure of Lenin, thinker and revolutionary."

We turn today to Lenin as the thinker and theoretician of genius who elaborated the teachings of Marx and Engels under new historical conditions and laid down the realistic practical paths to the freedom and happiness of the working people, we turn to him as the creator of Leninism-Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, the transition period from capitalism to socialism and then to the building of communism. It is Lenin's ideas that guide us in all our political, organization, economic, and ideological-indoctrinational activities, in cultural development, in the building of a new life.

We turn to Lenin as the builder and guide of the Communist Party, a party of a new type, a party of socialist revolution, of dictatorship of the proletariat, a party of the building of socialism and communism--the organizer and inspirer of all our victories. V. I. Lenin said: "...give us an organization of revolutionaries, and we will turn Russia around!" And the party of communists, created by Lenin, inspired the workers and peasants of Russia to storm the monarchy and capitalism, it spearheaded the Soviet people's struggle to build a socialist society, communism, in our country.

We turn to Lenin as the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the major event of the 20th century, marking the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind, an era of social and national liberation of the world's working people from all forms of exploitation of man by man. Thanks to Lenin and the party he created, the peoples of our country have gained the possibility of freely building a free life.

We turn to Lenin as the creator and leader of the world's first socialist state, a state of workers and peasants. It is to Lenin's genius that we owe the birth of the Land of the Soviets, a state for all the people, which has constitutionally enshrined genuine freedom, social and national equality of the laboring people.

We turn to Lenin as the leader of the world proletariat, the international communist and workers' movement, the magnificent internationalist, who embodied in his theoretical creativity and practical activities the great idea of the brotherhood of the working people of all countries and all nations. It is from Lenin that we learn proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism. In following Lenin's legacies and Lenin's example, we are doing everything for the all-round development and rapprochement of all nations and nationalities united in a new historic community of people--the Soviet people.

We turn to Lenin as the most humane, the simplest and most modest man on earth, who set for the world a magnificent example of service to the man of labor. The whole life and all activities of Vladimir Il'ich are a magnificent example of selfless struggle in the interests of the working people.

To live a life like Lenin's! This is what every Soviet citizen should strive toward. To be a Leninist is to be a revolutionary humanist, to find one's personal happiness in fulfilling one's social duty on earth--in serving the people, in the tireless struggle to carry out Lenin's ideas, Lenin's legacies.

We members of the Communist Party, the working people of Georgia, like all the peoples of the Soviet Union, turn to Lenin with a feeling of enormous love and gratitude. For the name of the great leader is linked to all the activities of Georgia's bolshevik organizations. The dissemination of V. I. Lenin's works in Russia and Georgia in the second half of the 1890s, signaling a new, Leninist stage in the development of Marxism, imparted even greater scope to the liberation movement of the proletariat and all the working people of Georgia. Lenin's words rang like a clarion call from the pages of the Russian and Georgian revolutionary press.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin highly appreciated the revolutionary traditions of the working people of Georgia and all Transcaucasia in their centuries-old struggle against social injustice and national oppression. His famous remark that "the special conditions of social-political life in the Caucasus fostered there the development of the most militant organizations in our party" was based on a close acquaintance with the life and selfless struggle of our peoples for freedom and independence.

We, members of the Communist Party in the 1970s and 1980s, are justifiably proud of our glorious predecessors, the first Leninist bolsheviks of Georgia and all Transcaucasia, such invincible fighters for the people's happiness and freedom, genuine knights of the revolution, as Mikha Tsakhakaya, Filipp Makharadze, Lado Ketskhoveli, Aleksandr Tsulukidze, Iosif Stalin, Suren Spandaryan, Stepan Shaumyan, Alesha Dzhaparidze, Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Meshadi Azizbekov, Ivan Fioletov, Avel' Yenukidze, Nariman Narimanov, Mamiya Orakhelshvili, Samuil Buachidze, and Kamo--all who were true supporters of great Lenin in his titanic struggle to build a party of a new type, to achieve the victory of the socialist revolution. And Lenin highly appreciated the Transcaucasian revolutionaries, with many of whom he corresponded and cited their militant and internationalist traditions as an example to other party organizations.

Brilliant, unforgettable pages were written in the annals of the revolution, the struggle to establish Soviet rule in Georgia and build a new life on a renewed earth, by the glorious sons of Abkhazia, the best representatives of the heroic proletariat of Batumi, the revolutionary working peasantry of South Ossetia, people such as Yefrem Eshba and Nestor Lakoba, Tengiz Zhgenti and Mikhail Kakhiani, Sergey Gagalyev and Vladimir Abayev, and

other staunch bolsheviks, faithful followers of V. I. Lenin.

Fighting and struggling and winning hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with the Transcaucasian bolsheviks were such ardent Russian revolutionaries and outstanding figures of the Communist Party and the Soviet state as M. I. Kalinin, V. K. Kurnatovskiy, S. Ya. Alliluyev, S. M. Kirov, Ye. D. Stasova, and many others--all those whose played a big role in the development of the proletarian movement, the creation of social-democratic organizations, the struggle for the victory and entrenchment of Soviet rule in Georgia.

It is with a sense of deep respect that we turn today to the memory of those revolutionary fighters who made up the glorious Lenin Guard. Their names are always with us, in our hearts, their deeds live in today's accomplishments of the builders of communism!

Linked to the name of Lenin is the heroic struggle of the republic's working people led by the Bolshevik party, for the triumph of Soviet rule in Georgia. Vladimir Il'ich constantly directed the struggle of the Georgian revolutionaries against the menshevik yoke, which was maintained on the bayonets first of German and then British-French-American interventionists, unmasking the demagoguery of the mensheviks concerning Georgia's so-called independence. In connection with this he said: "...this independence of Georgia is nothing but the purest deceit, in fact Georgia has been occupied and fully taken over by German imperialists, an alliance of German bayonets with the menshevik government against the bolshevik workers and peasants..."

The enormous and invaluable aid of V. I. Lenin and Soviet Russia to the workers and peasants of Georgia, who rose up against the menshevik domination, was the decisive factor in the victory of the socialist revolution in our republic. And this historic event was judged by V. I. Lenin to be a matter of international significance.

Linked to the name of Lenin are all the successes of Georgia's party members and working people in the building of socialism and communism.

It will not be long before Soviet Georgia celebrates its 60th anniversary. Glancing backward to compare yesterday with today, and looking forward to tomorrow, as always on such memorable days we again turn our feelings and thoughts toward Lenin.

Throughout these 60 years, party members and all our people have been carrying out Lenin's sacred legacy--to develop with all our powers the productive forces of this rich land; to make fuller use of natural resources--petroleum, manganese, coal, and copper--"this is far from a complete list of enormous mineral riches," wrote Lenin; to undertake massive electrification and irrigation projects which, in Lenin's words, "will do more than anything else to recreate and renew the land..."

The broad program of socialist transformations mapped out by V. I. Lenin in his famous letter to his comrade communists in the Caucasus, to which we constantly refer, is coming closer to reality with each passing year. Reading and rereading this letter again and again, we are honing our strategy and our tactics as mapped out in Lenin's legacy with genuine Leninist perspicacity and Leninist farsightedness.

To grasp how far our republic has advanced in these six decades, to compare the old Georgia with today's Georgia, it is not necessary to draw a parallel, as is usually done, between statistical data from 1913--or even more so with 1921, when the anti-people policies and rapacious wheeling and dealing of the mensheviks brought Georgia's economy into even greater decline--and the data of 1979, the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Such comparisons are not necessary here, because truly astonishing changes have taken place in our time, especially when this time is measured in six decades. In such cases, of course, both quantitative and qualitative growth is reflected in figures with two, three, or more zeroes, and sometimes simply astronomical figures. It could not be otherwise in the land of developed socialism!

It is no longer so surprising to note, for example, that the volume of industrial output and the generation of electricity during the years of Soviet rule have grown by a hundred times, the production of coal by tens of times, and so on. This pace and scale of production have become commonplace.

The main thing now is that the republic's industrial image now comprises machine building, the automotive and aircraft industries, electrical equipment and instrument making, huge thermal and hydroelectric power plants, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, mining enterprises equipped with the latest technology, giant chemical works, and a highly-developed light and food industry. It is important to note that the volume of capital investments reached 1.2 billion rubles in the Ninth Five-Year Plan and that in 1980 alone about 1.45 billion rubles is to be invested in the republic's economy and, finally, that about 3 percent of our fixed productive capital is concentrated in capital construction, which now provides more than 10 percent of the national income generated within the republic.

It is not just a fact that in Georgia--which, in V. I. Lenin's words, was even more of a peasant land than Russia--93.7 percent of the land belonged to the Czar, the landlords, the clergy, the merchants, and the monasteries, while the tea and citrus plantations were so small that, as the people said, they could be covered with a cloak.

The main point is that on the basis of Lenin's cooperative plan, complete collectivization of agriculture, the organization of sovkhozes, and systematic adoption of the achievements of science and advanced experience, agricultural production in the republic is now established on an industrial

basis; there has been a sharp increase in the proportion of valuable perennial crops such as tea, citrus, grapes, fruit, tung oil; the technical equipment level of agricultural production has risen; the quality of land cultivation and livestock raising is much better; the yields of most crops are now much higher--impressive figures could be cited here; our livestock herds have grown, and productivity has risen.

In an article dated 1912, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin wrote about the sad plight of the peasants of Kiknaveleti, their miserable, poverty-stricken existence, how they suffered from the lack of land, how whole families were driven from their homes and forced to live in the woods.

You would hardly recognize Kiknaveleti today! Now it is called Sakraula, in Mayakovskiy Rayon. The kolkhozniks there raise good crops of grapes, vegetables, and fruit, much above average republic yield levels. Every home has electricity, a radio, and many have television. Schools have been built, a library, a House of Culture. The kolkhozniks, who get good pay, live a cultured and prosperous life.

And just as in Sakraula, a new life has come to each of our villages, each village home, each family!

The main thing is that after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Communist Party headed by V. I. Lenin began to implement the nationwide party program on the nationality question, achieving systematic liquidation of the existing inequalities of the nations and nationalities, carrying out the socialist principle of deployment of productive forces, constantly keeping in mind the interests of the national entities in economic development, striving to equalize the level of economic and social development of all the union republics.

Especially meaningful today is the fact that the very next day after V. I. Lenin sent the letter to his comrade party members in the Caucasus, on 15 April 1921, he categorically proposed to undertake "decisive measures to supply Baku and at the same time Georgia and Armenia," and he demanded that he be regularly informed "about actual supply measures."

Soon, Soviet Russia rendered truly brotherly help to Soviet Georgia. The very first years of Soviet rule in the republic witnessed the start of construction of 20 major industrial enterprises. The groundwork was laid for the first-born of Georgia's socialist power system ZAGES. The workers of Moscow sent the working people of Kutaisi equipment for a textile mill.

...Just three examples, three facts out of many, and each of them convincingly demonstrates how the fraternal Soviet peoples, especially the great Russian people, considered it their international duty to help the young Georgian republic to restore her national economy and then to achieve further development, enhance her culture and the welfare of her people.

Thus, in an unprecedentedly short historical period a firm foundation was laid for Soviet Georgia's socialist economy, and now it is an inseparable part of the unified national-economy complex of the country, occupying an important place in the all-union division of labor.

Now, the products of Georgia's industrial enterprises and the gifts of our agriculture go to all parts of the nation, and in turn Georgia receives goods from the national economies of the fraternal union republics. From the nation to Georgia, from Georgia to the nation! This is what constitutes the firm foundation of a socialist economy, a Leninist socialist commonwealth of equal fraternal Soviet republics; this is the practical embodiment indeed of economic and cultural relations, policies of mutual enrichment and mutual influence.

A genuine revolution has taken place during the years of Soviet rule in our spiritual aspect, our world view, the social mentality and morality of our people. The practical realization of Lenin's ideas has emancipated the working people of Georgia not only economically, socially, and politically, but also spiritually. Only the socialist revolution, only the realization of Lenin's ideas, could have laid the groundwork for the broad masses' acquisition of culture, for such an unprecedented upsurge in science and education.

Who would have thought that the time would come when Georgia, which before Great October had not a single VUZ or scientific institution, would come to occupy a leading place in the world with respect to the number of inhabitants with a higher and secondary specialized education per 10,000 population, would have its own Academy of Sciences, a broad network of scientific-research institutes, a large number of VUZes, with an enrollment of over 85,000 students?! Il'ya Chavchavadze dreamed of a time when Georgia would have 20 or 30 engineers and agronomists, and now we have over 100,000.

Only under Soviet rule could our people, who under difficult conditions of interminable wars with foreign invaders, feudal strife, and class oppression managed to create remarkable monuments of architecture and the arts, national poetry and music, enjoy the fullest development and manifest their creative talents and bequeath to succeeding generations outstanding creations of scientific thought and a magnificent artistic, historical, and philosophical literature. This is the kind of cultural heritage and cultural wealth which Lenin called upon party members to master.

And today's achievements of Soviet Georgia's socialist culture, the development of our science, the successes of our literature and our arts, once more constitute a realization of Lenin's ideas, confirmation of the unshakable principles of Lenin's teachings.

The main point, then, is that Georgia, which was once one of the backward fringes of the Russian empire, whose technical and energy base lagged due

to the extremely unequal and truly distorted deployment of her productive forces, and whose economic and social development was on a low level, is now one of the leading republics in the country, with a modern industry, a highly-developed, multisector social agriculture, a brilliant, original, ancient, and rich culture, socialist in content, national in form, and internationalist in spirit and character.

And all of this is inevitably linked to the name of Lenin, recognizing full well that all the successes achieved by our republic in economic and cultural development have resulted from the implementation of Lenin's teachings, Lenin's legacies, the implementation of Lenin's nationality policies--policies of equality and friendship among peoples--one of the major gains of socialism.

Together with the republic as a whole, broad strides are being made by our autonomous entities--the Abkhazian ASSR, the Adzharian ASSR, and the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast, which in the years of Soviet rule have also greatly increased their economic and cultural potential. We will continue to strive toward equalization of the economic and social development of all regions of the republic, all cities and rayons, especially the mountain rayons, all-round development and further enhancement of the cultures of all nations and nationalities inhabiting the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, all people who live and work in the unified, harmonious, fraternal family of the great Soviet people, because we see this as a genuinely party resolution, in the words of V. I. Lenin, the only correct resolution.

Today I should like to mention specially that the achievements of the party members and working people of Georgia are based on the unshakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and our intelligentsia. In implementing the party's policies designed to bring classes and different social groups in our country closer together, to ensure that the community of their interests is made stronger, the party organizations of Georgia are systematically strengthening the social unity of the republic's working people, where, as in the country as a whole, there is an intensive, ongoing process of shaping a homogeneous social society.

In manifesting constant concern for the enhancement of the culture, educational level, and political involvement of the working class--the main productive force in our society, whose leading role as the builder of communism continues to grow; in manifesting concern for the further strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, whose social image is also changing year by year; and in creating all the necessary conditions to increase the numbers of our national intelligentsia and their contribution to the building of a communist society, in all these we are following Lenin, who in speaking of the society of the future emphasized that in such a society there must be no differences, calling upon us to "eliminate all differences both between the city and the countryside and between people engaged in physical and intellectual labor."

Thus, the very process of the building of a new life, the process of socialist restructuring of the national economy, the fundamental changes taking place in all spheres of social and spiritual life, serve as the best school of communist indoctrination of the working masses of Georgia, strengthening their consciousness of Lenin's ideas and Lenin's ideals. Through their own experience, our people are more and more convinced of the correctness and fruitfulness of Lenin's teachings, the correctness of the policies of our heroic Leninist party.

Lenin is boundlessly cherished by party members and all the working people of Georgia. In the words of poet Galaktion Tabidze, Lenin is "the banner of three revolutions." Throughout all these years, the name and deeds of Lenin have inspired many poets, writers, painters, sculptors, artists, composers, playwrights, and screenwriters, who have created a remarkable Georgian artistic Leniniana, occupying a prominent place among the wonderful creative works depicting the immortal image of our dear Il'ich.

Lenin never came to Georgia. He intended to visit us, but he never realized this intention. Yet today we can with full confidence, with full certainty state that never before has the presence of Lenin in Georgia been felt so keenly, his unseen participation in all our life and in all the affairs of the republic's party organization, in all our practical endeavors, our organizational and political work, the resolution of the most complex and crucial tasks of economic and cultural development, in the recent years since 1972, since the adoption of the well-known CPSU CC decree concerning the Tbilisi Gorkom. It is as if Lenin were with us all this time, right alongside us, together with us, and all of us--party members and working people of Georgia--sense keenly the influence of Lenin's teachings, learning from Lenin, striving to work, act, and struggle in the Lenin manner.

The decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom, like all subsequent party and governmental decisions in 1974, 1976, 1978, and 1979 concerning Georgia's party organization and our republic as a whole, is infused with a Leninist spirit, a Leninist concern, a Leninist support and help, Lenin-like good-will in the evaluation and approval of the work being done by Georgia's Communist Party to overcome the serious lag that developed in the past in the republic's economic and social development, to eliminate all negative phenomena in social-political life, to clean up the moral-psychological climate in the republic, to strengthen discipline at all levels and in all links, to enhance the combat-readiness of the party organizations and their influence and guiding role in all spheres of our activities.

And today, on the eve of Lenin's jubilee, in the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev we have a good deal to report to the memory of Lenin.

We have a good deal to report to Lenin's memory in the field of administration of economic development. This is because we are constantly guided by Lenin's principles of socialist management, Lenin's directive that in the new society economic policies are our chief policies, that economic affairs

are everyone's business, the concerns of greatest interest to us.

Armed with policies which are themselves powerful means of influencing economic processes, Georgia's party organization, carrying out a strict scientific approach to problems of economic administration, on the basis of objective economic laws is more and more overcoming the tendency, which began in the early 1960s, for the pace of the republic's industrial and overall economic growth to decline. Today this seems almost unbelievable, but only recently Georgia had the lowest industrial growth rate in the country. Agricultural production also grew slowly, crop yields were very low, livestock productivity was poor. A serious lag also developed in other sectors of the national economy.

The sad state of the republic's economy ten years ago is most convincingly shown in figures. Per capita figures in Georgia were lower than the USSR average, as follows: national income--by 27 percent; gross social product --almost 29 percent; industrial output--35 percent. We openly, directly, and frankly admitted that the republic occupied close to last place in many basic, vital economic indicators, and in this connection we experienced certain difficulties. At the same time, party members drew up a specific program for the republic's party organization, setting for itself the tough task of bringing the national economy out of its decline in a relatively short time.

Proceeding on the basis of Lenin's teachings concerning party leadership in economic development and the active role of politics in administering the economy, the Georgian Communist Party has since the Eighth CC Plenum in November 1972 systematically focused its attention on problems of the economy, in all cases singling out the main link in the overall chain of economic problems, focusing on the decisive and most crucial economic problems in any given period. This approach, a genuinely party, Leninist approach, has helped to eliminate elements of subjectivism and voluntarism in economic administration; it has helped to strengthen planning, financial, and labor discipline, to enhance the labor and political involvement of the masses, to shape and implement a long-term integrated program of accelerated social-economic growth in the republic.

This is again confirmed by the language of figures, a most concise and eloquent language. A sharp breakthrough has been achieved in the fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations. In the first two years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the average annual rate of increase in industrial output was barely 2.5 percent, thus threatening the completion of five-year plan targets with failure; in the next three years, the average annual increase was 9.6 percent. The increase in labor productivity during the first two years of the five-year plan averaged 2.8 percent; in the next three years it was 6.6, 8, and 9 percent, respectively.

Growth tendencies are even more marked in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The scale and effectiveness of social production have been increasing year by

year; the republic's overall economic and industrial potential has been rising. All of this is especially reflected in the fact that republic and average union indicators of per capital national income have been gradually growing closer together. The gap continued to narrow between 1975 and 1979: 23.3, 22.6, 19.7, 16.7, and 13.6 percent; in 1980 this indicator should be reduced to 11 percent. At the same time, Georgia is making a consistently larger contribution to the nation's economy, to the nation's "coffers".

In implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th GCP Congress, the republic's party organizations are adopting the Leninist style of management on a broad practical basis. Thanks to all this, fuller involvement of labor resources in the social sector and improved effectiveness in their utilization, an accelerated pace of scientific-technical progress, improved product quality, improvements in capital construction, further development of agriculture, especially livestock farming, enhanced economy and culture in the mountain rayons, fuller use of internal reserves and available capabilities, and extensive socialist competition have resulted in accelerated rates of integrated economic and social development in the republic, substantial improvement in many quantitative and qualitative indicators of management.

Of course, not all difficulties have been overcome, but the main, the most essential things have been accomplished. Now our industry, agriculture, and construction are developing dynamically, at a faster pace. Proof of this is seen in the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol CC which was awarded to the republic on the basis of the results of all-union socialist competition, for the seventh time in a row. This is a great victory, and it is based on the staunch, selfless labor of all our people, reflected graphically in high economic indicators.

Concern for enhancing the well-being of the working people, the material and cultural welfare of the people, still remains our chief concern, our basic, our primary task, the general line of the party, and Georgia's party organizations are doing everything for the sake of man, for the good of man, in the words of Lenin "to ensure the complete well-being and free, all-round development of all members of society." It is sufficient to note that last year real per capita income increased by 20 percent over 1975; total family income rose by 12 percent for workers and employees, 44 percent for kolkhozniks. In 1979 alone, housing conditions were bettered for 135,000 persons.

We have a good deal to report to Lenin's memory in the field of party construction. The positive changes that have taken place in the republic's social and cultural life--and this is emphasized in the CPSU CC decree concerning the Georgian party organization--have resulted from substantial improvements in the style and methods of party leadership, strengthened ideological-political and organizational solidarity in the republic party organization, strengthened ties between it and the masses.

Following Lenin's legacy, the Georgian Communist Party is doing everything it can to enhance the prestige of being a party member. Firmly and systematically implementing Lenin's principles of selection, placement, and indoctrination of cadres, the republic party organization has in recent years strengthened many sectors by assigning cadres that are politically mature, morally straight, and dedicated to the party's cause. A vital role in this work was played by the 17th GCP CC Plenum, whose decisions have been brought to the attention of all primary party organizations and every party member, and this is ensuring systematic implementation of Lenin's cadre policies, helping to raise them to a new and higher level.

In all our cadre work we constantly follow Lenin's directive to carefully and patiently test and ascertain genuine organizers, people of sharp intellect and practical common sense, people who combine dedication to socialism with the ability to coordinate, without fanfare, the strong and harmonious joint efforts of large collectives.

As is well known, a vital condition on the success of party leadership is the Leninist style of work. "The Leninist style," said L. I. Brezhnev, "is a creative style, free of subjectivism, infused with a scientific approach to all social processes." Staunchly and steadfastly mastering the Leninist style of work, systematically putting this style to work, strictly complying with it, the party organizations and party members of Georgia are imposing high standards on themselves and others and are actively engaged in the struggle against complacency and self-satisfaction.

Our sense of dissatisfaction must never leave us; it must constantly guide us in all our affairs, it must infuse all our endeavors, it must give literally no one any rest in the struggle against the shortcomings that still exist, the negative phenomena that still persist in various sectors of life. Genuine success can be achieved only by those who take a self-critical approach to what has been done, what has been achieved, those who are moved by an insatiable desire to accomplish more, better, and more significant things in their work.

The distinguishing feature of the Leninist style of work is precise monitoring of execution. In recognition of this fact, we are enhancing executive culture in every way, strengthening executive discipline; executive control is an indispensable part in all the practical endeavors of the republic's party organizations. In implementing the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress, we are seeing to it that the monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions that have been made are the business of every party, soviet, and economic official, every party organ, every primary party organization.

Considering the fact that control involves not only verification of the actual execution of decisions but also reporting to party members and the working people concerning the work that has been done, we are making increasing use of GCP CC accountability reports at oblast, city, and rayon

party conferences; in the primary party organizations we hear reports concerning the activities of the CC buro between plenums; twice the plenums have held special discussions of accountability reports concerning the work of the buro and the secretariat of the CC.

This form of work enhances even more the significance of the plenums of party committees and party assemblies as organs of collective leadership, schools of communist indoctrination. Keeping party members constantly informed, and in many cases nonparty members, helps to further develop control over the activities of official organs, our cadres. For as we know, the party keeps no secrets from the people. The party is genuinely interested in seeing to it that all Soviet people know about its affairs and plans and can make judgments about them.

This approach helps even more to confirm Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership, to develop intraparty democracy in breadth and in depth. Such an approach disciplines party members, enhances their involvement and responsibility for the state of affairs in their party organizations and the party as a whole. The principle of collegiality and broad democratism is becoming more and more entrenched in our handling of cadre problems, party organs are taking fuller account of the views of party members and labor collectives.

A vital form of strengthening ties between the party organizations and the workers, mass participation in administering the affairs of the state, is seen in citizens' verbal and written appeals to state and social organizations; these must be viewed as genuine manifestations of socialist democracy. It is certainly indicative that many problems that are raised in the letters and statements of the working people, vital proposals which affect problems of social-economic, business, and cultural development, improved product quality, further improvement in the planning and administration of industrial and agricultural production, enhancement of all our organizational and political work, improvement of the style and methods of activities of the apparatuses of party, soviet, economic, and social organizations, and administrative organs, have been the subject of discussion of the GCP CC buro and secretariat and are taken account of in drafting decrees.

In all our practical endeavors, we are making more and more use of the method of criticism and self-criticism; we are not allowing an indulgent attitude toward shortcomings and those who are responsible for them; we are subjecting these shortcomings to thorough analysis in order to eliminate them, proceeding on the basis that a strict and critical approach to all matters is of increasing importance as the tasks to be resolved grow in scale and complexity, taking account of the fact that trust and respect for people, as the party demands, must be combined with high exactingness, enhanced responsibility for the assigned job. More and more we are establishing the principle of collective work, individual responsibility!

Criticism and self-criticism resounded ringingly at the 19th GCP CC Plenum, by no means an ordinary plenum, which began right from the podium, because the keynote address concerning the CC buro and secretariat in 1979 was sent in good time to all members of the plenum. Criticism and self-criticism have been the hallmark of recent buro meetings, "meetings without an agenda" as we call them, characterized by direct, frank, impartial discussions which have yielded considerable benefit.

We will continue to maintain a strictly Leninist style in our work, for this is a prerequisite for successful activity in all party, soviet, and economic organizations, the realization of all our plans.

We intend to proceed even further along the path of greater democratization of our whole way of life and, at the same time, along the path of all-round strengthening of discipline. Preparing for the 26th GCP Congress, and soon after that the 26th CPSU Congress, we are getting ready to examine all the work of party organizations between congresses, to map out our tasks for the future through the prism of these two problems--democracy and discipline, which are closely intertwined, in dialectical unity, welded together by a single mechanism of interaction.

It is perfectly clear to us today that only on the basis of a close interweaving of democracy--democracy of a new, world-historic type, as Lenin said--and discipline, which V. I. Lenin viewed as the instillation of responsibility in each party member to the party, only on such a basis can we ensure further enhancement of organizational-party work, strengthened combat-readiness in the primary party organizations, greater solidarity and purity in their ranks, seeing to it that each party member possesses the qualities of a political fighter, worthily carrying out his vanguard role, improving the quality of the composition of leadership cadres, approaching the resolution of all issues from the standpoint of the party, the interests of the state as a whole, fighting all manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism, irresponsibility, negligence toward the needs and requirements of the working people.

Only on this basis will we be able to further strengthen party and state discipline, to indoctrinate cadres in the spirit of unconditional fulfillment of national economy plans in all sectors, by all collectives and with respect to all indicators. Only on this basis will we be able to improve the work with reserve cadres, to enhance their theoretical and professional training, to improve the style and methods of party, soviet, and economic work. Only in this way can we enhance the effectiveness of party supervision of the soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations, enhance the involvement and responsibility of party members working in them, further strengthen law and order and socialist legality in the republic.

These are the vital, crucial tasks assigned by the CPSU CC to the republic's party organization. We will carry out this mandate, doing whatever it takes to do it, on the basis of close interweaving, firm fusion of democracy and

discipline, initiative, creative involvement and individual responsibility of each one, high standards and exactingness on oneself and others.

We have a great deal to report to Lenin's memory in the field of communist indoctrination of the working people, instilling high ideals and moral principles in all spheres of social life of the republic. This work is directed toward the shaping of people's communist integrity (ideynost'), social and labor involvement, increasingly firm establishment of a healthy moral-psychological climate in each labor collective and the republic as a whole.

In carrying out Lenin's legacy, the GCP is constantly concerned to instill in each citizen a communist consciousness, a readiness, will, and ability to build communism. The focus of our attention is man, and man--Soviet man--is a conscious and purposive builder of a new life, an ardent patriot and consistent internationalist, the full-fledged master of the nation and a true son of our great Homeland, a tireless fighter for the freedom and happiness of all working people on earth; he is the highest accomplishment of the socialist revolution, and the object of our special pride.

The special expanded decree of the CPSU CC concerning problems of improving ideological and political-indoctrination work and the All-Union Conference of Ideological Front Workers held in the autumn of last year mapped out the most important tasks of ideological indoctrination of the people, the shaping of the new man, a worthy builder of communism.

The matter of communist indoctrination stands on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Marxism-Leninism has become the ideology, the world view of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of Georgia, like all the Soviet people. Lenin's ideas, Lenin's principles and norms are at the basis of the socialist way of life that has been established in the republic and is being constantly perfected.

Georgia's party members always keep in mind that under present conditions of the worsening of the ideological and political struggle between socialism and capitalism, ideological work requires unflagging attention. Everyone recalls Lenin's statement that "...any belittling of socialist ideology, any deviation from it, thereby entails strengthening of bourgeois ideology."

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was being awarded the Lenin Prize, he said that the farther we advance along the path of the building of communism, the stronger our economy and the standard of living of our people become, the more important are the tasks of their social-political, cultural, moral, and esthetic indoctrination.

The rise in material capabilities must always be accompanied by enhancement of the ideological-moral and cultural level of the people. This was stated

at the 25th CPSU Congress. It was again emphasized recently that we cannot allow a gap between material and spiritual development, because this poses the threat of many troubles.

The kind of troubles such a gap leads to is well understood by party members and the working people of Georgia from the bitter experience of the recent past. Not surprisingly, then, one of the main thrusts in the GCP's activities is the comprehensive and systematic struggle against all and every vestige of the past that persists in the consciousness and behavior of the people, against money-grubbing, private-ownership tendencies, shirking, hooliganism, and other negative phenomena and deviations from socialist norms of morality. This is why we ascribe such importance to our recent scientific-practical conference on problems of overcoming private-ownership tendencies, comprising to a large extent fundamental establishment of the principles of the socialist way of life and norms of communist morality.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, the republic's party organizations rely on the Leninist consciousness of all honest workers, our working class and our kolkhoz peasantry, our people's intelligentsia, the enthusiasm and revolutionary fervor of our young men and women, Georgia's Komsomol, which was recently awarded our Homeland's highest honor--the Order of Lenin.

To the indoctrination of young people, who are in practice mastering the science of communist development, we ascribe special importance, focusing special attention on it, for young people are the future of our country, the bulwark of our party. Today we again recall V. I. Lenin's words, "We are struggling better than our fathers. Our children will struggle even better, and they will win."

Carrying out the CPSU CC decree concerning the Tbilisi Gorkom, Georgia's party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are improving the indoctrination of people in the spirit of communist morality, Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR.

Lenin's hopes have been realized--the hope that the close alliance of the Soviet republics of the Caucasus would set an example of national [natsional'nyy] peace unknown and impossible under a bourgeois system. Such an example of national peace has now been created throughout our nation, in each union Soviet Socialist Republic, including the Georgian SSR, in our multinational, genuinely internationalist republic. Every people has something to be proud of, but the object of our special, our shared pride is the fact that internationalism has become the national trait of our people, like every people, just as the best national traits of each people have become the internationalist property of all.

We recall today how from the very first days of the victory of Soviet rule in Georgia V. I. Lenin manifested maximum concern and maximum consideration

for the young Soviet republic, drawing up a militant program of socialist transformations and mapping the strategy and tactics necessary for the bolsheviks to use to establish the new system in Georgia, calling on party members not to copy outworn tactics but to independently work out their own, borrowing for themselves not the letter but the spirit, the meaning, the lessons of the revolutionary struggle, the experience of peaceful construction. Again and again we give credit to the tact, the understanding with which Lenin, carefully studying all details and all nuances, grasping the smallest subtleties, approached the peculiarities of our land's domestic and foreign conditions, the particularities of the spiritual make-up of our people, our traditions of internationalism, the historical conditions in which we have had to live and struggle for our freedom, national rebirth, and a better future.

This is why Vladimir Il'ich Lenin enjoys such enormous and sincere love, such profound respect among our people, like all the peoples of our country. This is why the Soviet people are so faithful to Lenin's legacies, so dedicated to Lenin's ideas.

Leninism lights for the great Soviet people the path to the future, to communism. It is now clear to everyone that without a profound and firm knowledge of Lenin's teachings, without a well-founded mastery of Leninism, it is impossible to build a new, more just, more humane society on earth, to bring the tomorrow of our life closer.

This is why we say today that the best way to celebrate Lenin's jubilee is to study and make practical use of Lenin's legacy, Lenin's works, in which we constantly discern a clarity of goal and strength of orientation, finding answers to all the most vital, urgent problems of our times, to all questions that concern our working, kolkhoz, scientific, creative, and student young people, all our people, all the working people of the republic, the best way to observe the jubilee is to make Lenin's teachings--a genuine encyclopedia of revolutionary struggle and creative development--accessible to the broad masses.

The strength of Marxism-Leninism is its constant creative development. This is what Marx taught. This is what Lenin taught. Our party will always be faithful to their legacies! These are the words of L. I. Brezhnev. And Georgia's party members, creatively mastering the precepts of Marxism-Leninism, can see more and more clearly that Lenin's books and Lenin's words mobilize the intellect and the will, excite the heart, incite the people to labor and heroism, serving as a wise and good guide in all our affairs, in all the accomplishments of the Soviet people.

To bring Lenin's words to the people, to the nation--what could be more important and noble? Therefore, let every party member, in the apt phrasing of L. I. Brezhnev, consider himself mobilized by party propaganda, let everyone see his duty to be that of immersing himself in practical life, helping the people to understand more clearly the meaning of this life and

the trends that govern it, helping to make this life better, more just, brighter, and richer, not only materially but also spiritually.

The CPSU CC has called upon all party members, Komsomol members, and all Soviet people to greet Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's jubilee with new successes in the struggle for communism, to make the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan a year of shockwork Leninist labor.

And in response to this appeal, Georgia's party members, Komsomol members, and working people, like all the Soviet people, are greeting this remarkable day in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge.

Triumphant assemblies are being held in the republic's cities and rayons in the labor collectives, in the military units and organizations. All of the primary party organizations have held open party meetings with the agenda "Live, Work, and Struggle in the Leninist Manner, in the Communist Manner," conducted on a high organizational and political plane, with extensive involvement by the participants.

The birthday of V. I. Lenin is being celebrated by all our people with new labor gifts to the Homeland, with a broad scope of socialist competition, in a mood of mobilizing the efforts of the broad masses to fulfill the 1980 plan, to lay a good foundation for the successful start of the 11th Five-Year Plan, a worthy greeting for the 26th congress of our own Leninist party. Hundreds of labor collectives and production leaders who met five-year plan targets before the jubilee have been awarded Leninist Certificates of Honor. In Georgia, as throughout the whole country, the Leninist Communist Volunteer Saturday (subbotnik) was transformed into a brilliant demonstration of labor enthusiasm and social involvement of the people; it was participated in by hundreds of thousands of the republic's working people, who generated an output worth millions of rubles.

Scientific sessions and theoretical conferences, social-political readings, lectures, and talks have been held everywhere to discuss the life and activities of V. I. Lenin, current problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice in the building of communism; exhibits have been organized, meetings with old bolsheviks, veterans of the revolution, and war and labor heroes. Much has been done during these memorable days by the GCP CC Institute of Party History, the Tbilisi branch of the Central V. I. Lenin Museum, the editorial boards of the newspapers and journals, television and radio, and Gruzinform.

Lenin's jubilee is a big, nationwide celebration for all!

The CPSU CC decree "The 110th Anniversary of the Birthday of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin" states that the Soviet people, rallied around the CPSU CC and the CC Politburo under that true Leninist, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, warmly approves and unanimously supports the general course of the CPSU and its domestic and foreign policies. This is the thought with which every party member and every Soviet citizen lives, works, and struggles.

Under the leadership of its tested vanguard, our country is confidently heading along Lenin's path toward communism.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin called upon us to go unswervingly forward, to strive unswervingly for more, to proceed unswervingly from the easier tasks to the harder ones.

And Georgia's party members and working people declare today that they will proceed forward, advancing along the path of the building of communism, as Lenin taught.

We will strive for immeasurably more in achieving the desired goal, as Lenin taught.

We will successfully resolve the tasks assigned by the CPSU CC, the CC Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally to Georgia's party members, to all the republic's working people, however difficult, however complex these tasks may be, as Lenin taught us.

Leninism teaches, and experience confirms, that as the Soviet people advance further toward communism, the guiding role of the Communist Party is enhanced in all spheres of the life of our society.

Our great Leninist party, the party of creative Marxism-Leninism, is firmly advancing along the tested Leninist course, well aware that the more difficult the tasks that must be resolved in the process of building Communism, the greater the significance of conscious, well-organized, systematic foundations in the life of society. And the strengthening of these conscious, well-organized, systematic foundations is the aim of all the efforts of the Georgian Communist Party, which matches its every move with Lenin, constantly confers with Lenin, implements the legacies of Lenin, lives and works in the Lenin manner.

Lenin is always with us.

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NATIONAL

UKRAINIAN JOURNAL ANALYZES SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY

Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 7, Apr 80 pp 25-30

[Article by Prof V. Chirko, doctor of historical sciences: "Triumph of CPSU National Policy"]

[Excerpt] With the building of developed socialist society, national relations have begun to acquire new traits and new material and spiritual prerequisites for drawing closer of nations and further strengthening of friendship of the peoples.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, the party faces problems of an objective and subjective character in the field of national relations. The main point of problems of an objective character, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, lies in finding "the most proper ways of development of individual nations and nationalities and the most proper combination of the interests of each of them with the common interests of the Soviet people as a whole" ("Leninskim kursom" [Leninist Course], Vol 4, p 63).

First and foremost, there may be included among them the solution of such important tasks as the attainment by the nations of complete social homogeneity, as well as full equalization of their economic development, closer joining of the efforts of all the peoples of our country in the building of a material-technical base for communism and so on.

Among the problems of a subjective character, the task assuming the forefront is that of educating workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, definitely overcoming all possible nationalist prejudices in the consciousness of individual people and transforming internationalism into deep-seated convictions and norms of behavior for all citizens of the USSR.

In solving these problems, the party is guided by the Leninist thesis that the development of international relations is characterized by two dialectically related tendencies: in our country, socialist nations are developing tempestuously and in an all-round manner, but at the same time they are

drawing increasingly closer to each other under the banner of socialist internationalism. In the process of building communism, the flourishing and drawing closer of nations and nationalities will bring about their full unity. But attainment of the full unity of the nations and nationalities does not signify their fusion. V.I. Lenin sharply criticized those who demanded immediate "abolition of the nations," those who declared that "nations are unnecessary, but unification of all proletarians is necessary." V.I. Lenin said in regard to these slogans: "Of course, this is a wonderful thing, and it will take place, but at an entirely different stage of communist development" (Vol 38, p 181). Subjecting to criticism proposals for the abolition of division into union and autonomous republics or for significant limitation of the sovereignty of union republics, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in an address at the extraordinary seventh session of the ninth convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "...we would be assuming a dangerous route if we were to begin artificially to force this objective process of drawing closer of nations. V.I. Lenin insistently warned of this and we have not departed from his behests" ("Leninskim kursom," op cit, Vol 6, p 525).

The process of drawing closer of nations and nationalities in our country is proceeding most intensively in the field of economic relations, in economic life. As a consequence of the steady growth of productive forces, the economic common character of the nations is strengthened, the process of equalizing of the levels of economic development of individual economic rayons and republics, the working class, which in the future will be playing a leading role in the building of communism, grows stronger. On the basis of a unified all-union economy--the national-economic complex--public division of labor, specialization and cooperation of production are developed, the interests of the whole Soviet people are harmoniously combined with the interests of each nation and nationality, most effective use of natural, labor and material resources is ensured in the interest of the whole so is the most rational disposition of productive forces on the territory of the country.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan is a new stage in the development of the national economies of all the union republics and economic regions of the country and in the implementation of Leninist national policy. "Our five-year plan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "is the Leninist policy of friendship of peoples translated into the language of economics" ("Leninskim kursom," Vol 6, p 142). In the Tenth Five-Year Plan further equalizing takes place of the developmental levels of the republics, the role of each one of them is increased in the solution of questions of economic and cultural construction and disposition of productive forces is improved.

The party directs the creative energy of the Soviet people to acceleration of scientific-technical progress, raising of labor productivity, observance of a regime of economy and rational utilization of all of our resources. Fusion of these resources and economic possibilities, improvement of

production management, deepening of its specialization and cooperation and the organizational linkage of sectorial and territorial planning ensure a combination of union and republic interests.

A powerful objective factor in the drawing together of socialist nations is growth of the multinationality of the population of the republics, oblasts, cities, rayons and labor collectives. Our party has always looked upon growth of migration and multinationality of the population as a progressive phenomenon. In this connection, V.I. Lenin wrote that the whole course of social development leads to intermixing of the nations make-up of Russia's population, while isolation and national inertness have to disappear.

Data on migration of the population in the USSR, especially in the last several decades, indicate that this process encompasses all the union republics and is proceeding in all directions. It ensures the planned development of the country's labor resources on the bases of the requirements of the entire national economy while taking into account the interests of each union republic. The migrational process in the USSR is scientifically directed, serves a common goal--the building of communism in our country and is in the interest of every Soviet person.

Multinational collectives, by uniting people in labor for the common good, contribute to increased mutual understanding among representatives of different nations and nationalities, the overcoming of national prejudices and the bolstering of a single Marxist-Leninist philosophy and principles of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Proletarian, socialist internationalism constitutes one of the fundamental principles of our entire life. It is namely on this basis that there takes place further ideological and social consolidation of Soviet society and drawing together of the peoples and nationalities of the USSR.

The principles of socialist internationalism are being consistently realized in the national-state building of the Soviet Union. The new USSR Constitution retains the basic features of the federative organization of the Soviet state, which have quite proved themselves. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is described as a single multinational union state formed on the basis of the principle of socialist federalism as the result of free self-determination of nations and voluntary union of Soviet socialist republics with equal rights. The sovereign rights of the union republics have been enriched with new facets. At the same time provision exists for the further strengthening of general union principles, which will contribute to increased internationalization of the material and spiritual life.

The constitutions of the union Soviet republics, which were developed on the basis of and in conformity to the Fundamental Law of the USSR, rest on Leninist national policy and internationalist principles. The most important principle of the Constitution of Ukrainian SSR and of all the fraternal union republics is the principle of proletarian internationalism, equal rights and friendship among peoples. It is stated in the preamble to the

UkSSR Constitution: "The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is an equal republic within the framework of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which embodies the state unity of the Soviet people, rallies all the nations and nationalities for the purpose of joint building of communism."

The UkSSR Constitution as a whole and each of its articles incorporate all the best that has been achieved by the Ukrainian people in the struggle for a bright future and reflect their revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions and their glorious achievements on the road to the building of communism in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR.

Of important significance to the strengthening of friendship of peoples and to the achievement of complete unity of the nations and nationalities are processes connected with the equalizing of the cultural level of the peoples of our country. As a result of the cultural revolution accomplished in the USSR, all the nations and nationalities have achieved a high level in the development of science and culture. And this together with economic and political factors has played an extremely important role in their further development and drawing closer. "Today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "we can say with full right: our culture is socialist in content, in the main direction of its development and diverse in its national forms and international in its spirit and character. It constitutes... an organic fusion of spiritual values created by all of the peoples" ("Leninskim kursom," Vol 4, pp 59-60).

In the progressive process of development and growing closer of the socialist nations, undeviating adherence to Leninist requirements in regard to the full equality of all the languages is of major significance. This found its expression in the CPSU Program and legislative incorporation in the Constitution of the Soviet state. In Article 36 of the Constitution, it is stated that USSR citizens are provided with the possibility of using the native language and the languages of the other peoples of the USSR. Contrary to anticommunist, bourgeois-nationalist lies of "religation to the background" and "dying out" of the native languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the 1979 census graphically showed the dissemination of the national languages of the peoples of the USSR. According to census figures, 93.1 percent of the population consider as their native language the language of their nationality and 6.9 percent languages of other peoples of the USSR. In Ukrainian SSR, 88.5 percent of the republic's entire population consider as their native language the language of their nationality and 15 percent languages of other nationalities.

The development of national languages is proceeding in our country along a direction which contributes to the drawing closer and mutual enrichment of socialist nations. At the same time, the process of dissemination of the Russian language, which has become a means of international intercourse and cooperation of the peoples of the USSR, is in progress. Under the conditions of the tempestuous development of international [mezhnatsional'nyy]

relations, cultural, scientific and technological progress and under the conditions and spread of mass information media in Soviet society, knowledge of the Russian language is becoming a natural and realized necessity for growing millions of citizens.

With the 1970 census, the Russian language came to be called a second language that has been freely mastered by 41.9 million persons who represent other nationalities of the USSR. In 1979, their number increased to 61.3 million persons. In Ukrainian SSR, the Russian language is considered native by 15.3 million people; furthermore, 19.9 persons look upon the Russian language as a second language of which they have a fluent mastery.

A deciding factor in the growing spiritual unity of the peoples of the USSR is the undivided assertion in Soviet society of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, which serves as the ideological basis of the Soviet way of life and the ideological foundation on which the process of development and drawing closer of national cultures is proceeding.

The unity of the spiritual life of the Soviet people, which is based on a community of aims and on the socialist foundation of national culture and communist morality is contributing to the international [internatsional'nyy] education of workers and the inculcation in them of the feeling of Soviet patriotism, a common national pride and a conscientious attitude toward the fulfillment of their duty in defense of the gains of socialism.

The competition of production collectives of cities, rayons and republics has become an excellent school of international training, an effective way of bolstering the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples and a powerful source of inspiration in the common labor for the benefit of our Motherland. Disclosing the role and importance of competition under the conditions of socialism, V.I. Lenin emphasized that it would become one of the leading forces in the struggle for the building of communist society. Life has confirmed the correctness of Lenin's words.

Today socialist competition is of nationwide scope and encompasses all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union. Thus, all 25 oblasts of the Ukraine, 33 cities, 250 city and rural rayons, the collectives of 4,305 enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses compete with the 29 oblasts, 53 cities, 328 city and rural rayons and 4,851 labor collectives of the RSFSR, Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Estonia and the other republics. Solid economic ties, comradely mutual aid and creative cooperation unite the machine builders of Moscow and Kiev, the metallurgists of the Dnepr region, Kazakhstan and the Urals, the miners of the Donbas and the Kuzbas and Khar'kov and Leningrad turbine makers. In the course of the competition responsibility grows for the results of the labor of many supplier-enterprises, a feeling of international duty and thinking on a statewide scale are inculcated.

As in the country at large, socialist competition for a worthy celebration of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth achieved a tremendous

scale. More than one million pacemakers and innovators, more than 40,000 brigades, sectors, shops and enterprises fulfilled their four-year targets ahead of schedule, while 150,000 workers and almost 8,000 production collectives actually completed the five-year plan.

The further development of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR has become the job of all the Soviet people. People sent from the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Uzbekistan and the Baltic republics are helping to renew the soil and make it more fertile. Their joint participation in this important work not only contributes to the creative and political upsurge of the multinational labor collectives but also makes it possible for workers to perceive graphically the scale of the economic activity of our state and to realize more deeply the "feeling of a single family."

The training of people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism constitutes one of the basic directions of CPSU ideological activity that is in accord with the requirements of the present stage of the building of communism in our country and class struggle in the international arena. The basic idea of international training is to be found in dissemination of Lenin's theoretical heritage on the national questions and thorough explanation to workers of the essence of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU its achievements and the organic interrelation and interdependence of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism.

In training workers in the spirit of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, the party determined as one of its most important tasks: to conduct a decisive struggle against inimical ideology, especially bourgeois nationalism in any of its manifestations. In this work it rests on the most activity support of the broad popular masses and utilizes the prestige of public organizations and the power of the law. Article 36 of the USSR Constitution states: "Any direct or indirect limitation of rights or establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds of race or nationality, and any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt, are punishable by law."

Life demands a constant rise in the scientific level and effectiveness of all work of international training of workers. It is a question, as emphasized in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Educational Work," of inculcating in all Soviet people a feeling of pride in the socialist Fatherland and of the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the USSR and respect for national worth and national culture, intolerance of any kinds of manifestations of nationalism and of contributing to the further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the great Soviet people.

The party is devoting special attention to the conditioning of the rising generation. "It is necessary," V.I. Lenin said, "that the entire work of upbringing, education and training of contemporary youth involve inculcation in them of communist morality" (Vol 41, p 309). This position of

Lenin served as a point of departure in the work of party organizations relating to the guidance of international training of young men and women. Great importance in this work is attached to the propagandizing of revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

In educating all workers and the rising generation in the spirit of national pride, ardent Soviet patriotism and consistent socialist internationalism, the party cements the ideological-political unity of society. Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism serve as an inexhaustive source of the power of the Land of the Soviets. It is our great strength, the result of our convictions, our banner.

The party sees in the monolithic unity of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities and in the continued growth of the international prestige of the socialist Fatherland one of the chief conditions of the successful accomplishment of the tasks of communist construction.

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NATIONAL

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES OFFICIALS' ATTITUDE TOWARD CITIZENS' LETTERS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial by Yu. Nikolayev, deputy editor, Party Life Department:
"Following the Norms of Humaneness"]

[Text] In my student days, I once had occasion to spend several days in the home of Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Vinogradov, the principal of the local school, in the Ves'yegonsk village of Gora. I recall that I arrived with the very modest goal of spending an hour or two familiarizing myself with the village museum of local lore that the pupils and teachers had established at the school. But it is not for nothing that Vinogradov is named "a person in Lenin's biography." While pointing out the remarkable collection of minerals, household objects, and folk art and craft objects which ended up heaven knows how in such a god-forsaken place, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich imperceptibly shifted the topic of conversation to the purpose of everything important on earth. He repeatedly returned in his memory to the unforgettable 45 minutes that flew by in an instant in the Kremlin office of Il'ich. He reflected out loud on individual remarks and words of the leader and brought more and more new facets of Lenin's logic to light,

N. P. Gorbunov, former administrator of affairs of the Council of People's Commissars, noted in his memoirs: "After a talk with Lenin, a person always stood taller, had a clearer understanding of matters, and worked with ten times more energy." The entire lifetime of the rural teacher graphically confirms the creative powers that were aroused in him by the energy of the goodness and faith of Il'ich. Particular memorable in this meeting with Vinogradov was his amazement at Lenin's attitude toward the working person, toward people's requests and complaints no matter how insignificant they might seem at first glance.

After this conversation, I too began taking a closer look at such "primary sources" not included in curricula as the letters and notes of Vladimir Il'ich. He called the working people's letters genuinely human documents. He taught us to see the great social problems lying behind each of them and demanded that the work be organized such that concern for the satisfaction of the urgent needs of people would permeate the activity of all party committees and state institutions. He personally set excellent examples of how to work with them. Here is a very typical example.

After receiving a complaint from V. S. Ivanova, a schoolteacher in the village of Pervitino, Tverskaya Guberniya, that enemies of Soviet power had infiltrated the local volost' Committee of the Poor, Vladimir Il'ich ordered that the facts set forth in the complaint be verified.

"I order you to investigate the enclosed complaint and to inform me of your findings as soon as possible.

Report the most important findings by telegraph ("the Teacher Ivanova matter")."

He even went so far as to suggest how the assignment should be carried out. "Conduct the examination carefully so that there will be no publicity beforehand, so that you will be able to expose everything."

And this was always the case. Even though he was always extremely busy with state affairs, he acted on every complaint. He specified the people who were to carry out the assignments and did not forget to monitor its subsequent execution. It goes without saying that such sincere attention evoked similar feelings in others.

And of course, the state and party personnel working with him felt Lenin's respect for people and tried to follow his good example.

Following the leader's behests, the Communist Party tirelessly instills in those who handle citizens' letters and who receive them in person a solicitous and constructive attitude toward their wishes and requests. It is highly symbolic that the first party document following the 25th Congress was the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of work on letters received from the working people. Recently, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the basis of remarks by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, amended the procedure for examining proposals, petitions and complaints received from citizens.

Naturally, it is essential to consider the time factor and the level of society's development. The scale of communist construction has grown many fold. Production relations have grown more complicated. The population's demands have increased immeasurably. Finally, there has been a change in the actual character of the problems confronting Soviet people today. The same Vinogradov traveled to Moscow for the purpose of requesting kerosene needed to conduct 'illiteracy eradication' courses and of requesting dress materials and footwear for teachers. In order to satisfy today's needs, it is sometimes necessary to seek millions in capital investments, to reorganize the work of entire branches of industry or even to create a new industry. All this also makes its mark on the organization of work on written and oral petitions from citizens to party, soviet and economic organs. But the Leninist principle of a most interested attitude toward people, toward their proposals and requests remains unshakeable. Success is invariably forthcoming when these principles are observed.

It is interesting to examine the practice of party and economic administrators at the Ramenskiy Instrument Making Plant in this regard. Here the letters are processed by precise, impartial computers. Not a single signal can go unnoticed and unanswered. Not only are matters set right but everything is done to encourage people themselves to share their ideas on various important problems with management. Proposals and complaints from workers, engineers and employees are even received by telephone. They are immediately conveyed to the plant manager and the party committee secretary who take prompt action to satisfy the petitioners. Plant management also has frequent occasion to hear very uncomplimentary comments about its actions and decisions. After all, the worker's eye is observant and takes note of every blunder...

One might ask why all this is done. Does plant management not have better things to do than to expose itself to critical fire? But these are the remarkable results to which this practice has led.

The number of complaints regarding the actions of management (from foreman to manager), regarding the incorrect resolution of housing and other "personal" questions has been more than cut in half and the number of repetitive petitions is now one-third of the previous level! On the other side of the coin, there has been an increase in the number of sound pieces of advice on improving the activity of various production services and the entire collective has begun working more productively.

All these things are natural here. Soviet people are responsive to sensitivity. They can move mountains when their opinions are taken into account, when the moral and psychological climate is such that everyone wants to give his all to the cause.

However, to this very day we cannot say that Lenin's attitude toward the reception of the working person or his letter has become the norm everywhere. There are still numerous manifestations of superficiality, unconscientiousness, and double-dyed bureaucratism. What tribulations did citizeness Voronova of Kolomna have to go through, for example? She first appealed to the local housing administration in the summer of 1972 for help in merely cutting down two old trees that tottered menacingly over her home. And only eight (!) years later was she visited by a commission that came to "determine the volume of the work." The commission's chairman grasped the tree with his hand and shook it and it fell down. The other tree had already fallen by that time.

This is a fact that does not require commentary. Unfortunately, this is not an isolated instance. It should be noted that red-tape merchants were educated since the advent of Soviet power. How then could they inherit anything from the old bureaucrats? The question naturally arises: how is it possible in our country where, in the figurative expression of M. I. Kalinin, the apparatus exists for the people rather than the people for the apparatus, there could be throwbacks that are so deeply contemptuous of people?

Such occurrences obviously merit the most thoughtful, rigorous analysis. Red tape in the handling of petitions and complaints becomes a habit and almost a tradition wherever lower demands are made on cadres, where the top leaders of institutions, ispolkoms of local Soviets or party committees themselves try to avoid making explanations to petitioners and assign this ticklish business to co-workers who are thoroughly versed in all manner of excuses and dodges. And even when after many ordeals someone's complaint is acknowledged to be substantiated and just and ultimately is resolved positively, the officials responsible for the inaction on the complaint for months and even years remain in the shadows. At best they are scolded and reproved but bear neither material nor moral responsibility for the red tape.

Sometimes even when a high-handed administrator is removed, this is done secretly so as not to undermine his authority for all time to come. As we know, it is easier to be kindly than to be genuinely good and principled all the way.

Today, on the eve of the Lenin jubilee, it seems appropriate to recall what Vladimir Il'ich wrote and said regarding the attitude toward Soviet man and to do battle against callousness and bureaucratism in all forms. "We must not fear the court (our courts are proletarian) and publicity but must bring red tape before the bar of publicity: only in this way can we heal this disease entirely." He urged us to "learn to scourge red tape" and to "arrest" managers who were bureaucratic in their treatment of people and affairs "on holidays and release them on weekdays so that the work would not suffer."

Only from the position of high demands, can strict Leninist goodness always triumph in our life.

5013
CSO: 1800

FILM ON CIVIL WAR CRITICIZED FOR SENSATIONALISM

Review of Film

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Georgiy Kapralov: "Steeds Gallop Across the Screen"]

[Text] The film begins with truly terrible, tragic frames. It is 1920. The South Ural steppe. Captured Red Army men move along the steppe, stumbling, falling. The White Cossacks lazily gallop along a little bit behind them.

"Fellows!... Wait!..." Puzzled half-insane shouts are heard.

But again another executioner separates from the pursuers and again administers the sentence. The image on the screen breaks up like on an eroded photographic plate: first a gastly reality, then a dream, delirium. However it soon clears up: this is not a feverish image, but the cruelist reality.

The excruciating bloody frames are interrupted. They are replaced by tender, idyllic, colored pictures. In a fresh scene are the young lieutenant Viktor and his young fiancée Natasha. Now the young people are galloping on white horses among the white-trunked birch trees. First the horses, then the forest, and the lovers themselves--just like an advertisement from some sort of marriage office!

Again an edited return to the gastly frames of the White Cossack reprisal... Then a return to the idyll: Natasha in her wedding dress with a long and a short veil. She, like an angel in an old photograph with fluttering white wings on her back, moves through the house extinguishing candles.

Viktor asks Sergey Sergeyevich, her father, for Natasha's hand. Brushing away joyful and sad tears, the old man blesses the lovers with an icon and instructs them: "One must live and be happy. So God would have it."

The young ones are not permitted to be happy. Going to the bridal bed, Natasha screams in horror. A bloody hand is visible beneath the sheet. The hand of Red Army soldier Pavel or, as the executioner sergeant later expresses it, "the half-dead carcass."

It should be explained here that Natasha and Sergey Sergeyevich live on a large horse-breeding farm whose master has fled. As the man in charge Sergey Sergeyevich remains to protect his riches. There are many horses and all are of good stock. All subsequent battles in the film are wrapped up in these same horses. The reader must excuse us for the somewhat prolonged description of the picture, but we must extend it so as to give a representation of what and how this was displayed on the screen, to what the attention of the authors of this film spectacle was attracted when they made the film at the Sverdlovsk Film Studio. The scenarist and producer-director is Vladimir Lyubomudrov and Andrey Mikhalkov-Konchalovskiy is the artistic director of the film.

Here is what happened subsequently. One morning two young fellows appear at the horse-breeding farm: they are either unfrocked monks or they are foolish, but desperatesquabblers. They beat the lieutenant with a stick and he falls senseless. They take Sergey Sergeyevich prisoner....

From the house appears Pavel, who had just risen from the bed. The anarchists are immediately called. Pavel is immediately interested in whose horses these are. He then asks Natasha if her husband was a good man or not. Having received an affirmative answer, Pavel includes Viktor among his allies and announces that the horses are property of the Republic. And all of this so soundly, calmly, as if yesterday he had not been almost shot to pieces.

In the second half of the film to the forefront comes a White Guard captain commanding the detachment of executioners who had occupied the horse-breeding farm and its environs and who had captured all the inhabitants. The captain is depicted as such a thoughtful pensive man. He solves, apparently, at the very least, all of the problems of their life and at the same time the future fate of the pure blue-blooded jumpers, Pavel, and the other prisoners. He rules that the horses are to be driven out onto the steppe and then shot so that the Reds don't get them. Here the Cossacks revolt (the peasant blood rejoices) and do not allow the horses to be killed. Then miraculously the rescued (again!) Pavel gallops along the step in a droshky. They fire at him with rifles and even douse him with machinegun fire, but he sits placidly on the seat of his elegant "cart" twirls his cigar, and, evidently awaiting the decisive moment known only to him alone beforehand, pronounces with a smirk, "the best is yet to come...."

Thus until the end of the film does this buffoonery revolve with its blood, such a cocktail of sentimentality, clownishness, and aesthetic cruelty. Cruelty exudes from the screen both in the repeated frames where Cossacks execute the people and in the episode with they shoot the mares and foals which "effectively" toss in horror for a long time and which are killed in agony....

Being familiar with the movie "Seek the Wind," one can't help but be struck by how these self-evident vulgarities and buffooneries on the Civil War theme can go unnoticed by the film's artistic directors, by the movie studio artistic council, and by Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography].

The point here, in our view, is that the appearance of such a film is no accident. Recently in our movies Civil War events are more and more often depicted in such a daring and adventurous style: slashings, firing ranges, chases, disguises,

abductions and wondrous transformations of the "good guys and bad guys" push aside the real historical causes and social conflicts of the Civil War. Meanwhile, as is known, this was a time of the severest tests involving the fate of the country. An unprecedented epoch of historical foresight for millions, a time when a thousand-year long social order was destroyed and a new, still-unparalleled world was born. That is the very reason why great books about this period have been written to preserve the invaluable social and moral experience of the people. Not without reason wonderful lasting movies about these times have also been created. It should be noted here that if one is limited, let's say, only to movies as our example, works of varied genre have appeared: "Chapayev" and the famous silent film "Little Red Devils" "There is No Ford in the Fire," and "The White Sun of the Desert." As we see, here we have historical-revolutionary, sociopsychological, adventure, and even comedy movies. There is a noticeable element of conditionality and gains in several of them. This should be especially underscored so as not to create the impression that films about the Civil War must be made, so to speak, from one mold. No, it is known that in art all genre are good if the artist truly feels their nature and finds the correct angle from which to view the depicted events.

And one other thing. Given all of the variations in the ways and means of expressing things, all of the films noted above combine revolutionary pathos and the high enthusiasm of the artists and their heroes with a beautiful revolutionary ideal. In the name of this ideal the legendary "Chapayev" fights and Tanya Tetkina dies, in its name the "Little Red Devils" perform improbable feats, and the folklore hero of the "The White Sun of the Desert" carries it in his heart. And the film "Seek the Wind" moves as a series of attractions, but not in the sense that S. Eyzenshteyn understood "attraction"--the clearest possible means for expressing a fundamental idea--but as a series of "self-valuable" tricks and drawings.

Thus, one is devoted to a description of an execution, another to admiration of a "straw-brick-icon" wedding, a third to amusement with anarchic monks. Further, the starbound movie camera observes the White Guard captain, such a boring "Civil War child-Harold" (by the way, it would be nice to ask the talented actor Aleksandr Porokhovshchikov who played this role: did he see the "bloody amusement" in which they filmed him?).

Only at the very end of the film its creators, as if remembering, make several Cossacks, after all the horses and people have been shot and just Pavel is left alive, ask him compassionately: "Don't be angry, lad. We didn't kill your people... We are Russians and we're on the same road." So! Again the steppe mare gallops across the screen in the lush grass and flowers. Its smart gallop, frozen in stop action, ends the film.

But isn't it time to really rein in this film gallop and return to the screens the real heroes of the Civil War in the full meaning of their historically complex, social and truly humane experience?

Readers' Response

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by A. Semenov: "Steeds Gallop Across the Screen"]

[Text] So titled, on 4 January PRAVDA printed an article which sharply criticized a new film entitled "Seek the Wind" presented by director V. Lyubomudrov from his own script made at the Sverdlovsk Film Studio. It was pointed out in the article that the appearance of this work about the Civil War, in which sentimentality was shown along with aesthetic cruelty and buffoonery, is not an accidental phenomena. In recent times in our films Civil War events are being shown more and more often in such a rowdy and adventurous spirit. Slashings, shootings, and chases pushed aside the real social causes for the severe historical tests of the people.

The article elicited a broad response from readers. The editorial board received dozens of letters from Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov, Kaluga, Krivoy Rog, Nev'yansk, Minsk, and other cities. Reader Yu. Fedenko from Gubkin, Belgorodskaya Oblast, considering that the newspaper in a timely manner had raised an important ideological question, with bitterness writes about an "epidemic" of depicting Civil War events "falsely and enticingly."

In the opinion of reader I. Farber (Moscow) the picture "Forget the Word 'Death'" (director S. Gasparov, scenarist E. Volodarskiy, Odessa Studio) was presented in "church style." "An impression is created," he writes "that the Civil War theme is required by several movie scenarists and directors only as a prelude for creation of a trick adventure film."

Reader E. Kalinina from Kaluga is disturbed by the fact that similar movie productions cause harm in the indoctrination of youths since they show our history as some sort of conglomerate of absurdities and cruelties. "An artist," she writes, "must be inspired by a warm sense of assistance to his people in their struggle for high moral ideals, otherwise there is no reason for him to write the script and make the film."

As if continuing this thought, E. Sukhareva, docent of the Moscow Evening Metallurgical Institute, writes that we have "created several remarkable films about the Civil War. But instead of continuing to develop the best traditions and to fortify successes achieved, we find on the screen at times empty films with half-truths which are more dangerous than a bold-faced lie since it (the half-truth) is believed by youths."

Contemplating the roots of such phenomena, A. Plotkina from Losino-Petrovsk, Moskovskaya Oblast notes that several of our films about the Civil War "have begun to resemble American war films with endless chases, shooting, and murders." Candidate of technical sciences A. Zvezdin develops the same thought: "The crux of the matter is the developing unhealthy, as the newspaper correctly notes initially unwilling as well, tendency of some of our film makers to thoughtlessly and irresponsibly copy Western 'experience'."

The PRAVDA article was the subject of discussion at an expanded meeting of the secretariat of the USSR Cinematographers' Union administration devoted to work on the revolutionary history theme. Historians, art and movie critics, scenarists, and directors participated in this discussion. Analyzing several recent pictures, the participants noted a reduction in creative activity in films depicting revolutionary history problems and the absence of new works in this area which could become events in our cultural lives. Meanwhile, the revolutionary history theme is not simply one theme in cinematography. It has made the Soviet cinematographer a phenomenon of world art. The switch by cinematographers primarily to the adventure approach is a departure from the important political problems around which a very intense ideological struggle swirls throughout the world.

The aesthetic is irrevocably linked with the political in the revolutionary history film, including films on the Civil War as well. Naturally, turning to that period, the artist rightfully employs all genre. The history of our cinematography includes not only "Chapayev" and "Shchors" but "The Little Red Devils," "Elusive Avengers," "The White Sun of the Desert," and other similar films. Children especially love heroic, romantic, and adventure films. Here success lies in the artist's ideological and aesthetic position, his aesthetic taste, a sense of limit.

Summing up the meeting L. Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the USSR Cinematographers' Union administration, underscored the exceptional importance and relevance of the problems discussed and expressed the conviction that the union's republican organizations will also discuss them.

One would think that the relevance and social significance of the questions raised by PRAVDA are also clear to USSR Goskino. What is more difficult to comprehend, unfortunately, is its position or the position of the Sverdlovsk Film Studio and RSFSR Goskino, which felt it unnecessary to inform the editorial board of their opinion on the matter and what conclusions in their opinion should be drawn from the history of the film "Seek the Wind."

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REGIONAL

RALLY SUPPORTS SOVIET AFGHAN POLICY

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 2

[Article: "Solidarity with the People of Afghanistan"]

[Text] A rally of solidarity with the Afghan people took place at the "Kala-i-Mor" sovkhov of the Kushka Rayon which borders on Afghanistan.

"Our southern neighbor is engaged in a difficult struggle with counter-revolutionary bands infiltrated from China and Pakistan," said the secretary of the sovkhov's party committee S. Sevendikov at the rally. "We cannot remain indifferent to the fate of a friendly people."

The speaker appealed for material assistance to Afghanistan in order to repel the aggressors. He was supported by Shepard N. Kadyrbayev, chief physician of the local hospital, hero of socialist labor Kh. Khodzgel'dyyev, engineer G. Orazkuliyeu and others. A rally of solidarity with our Afghan friends took place also at the border kolkhoz imeni K. Marx in the Kerki Rayon. The rally's participants decided to donate one day's wages to the fund for assistance to the brotherly people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

A Week of Solidarity with the fighting Afghan people continues in Turkmenistan. People who have spent time in Afghanistan are giving lectures at enterprises and organizations which are collective members of the Society for Soviet-Afghan Friendship. They are telling of the life and customs of the Afghans, their culture and the historical ties between our peoples. Photo and book exhibits and exhibits of painting of Soviet artists devoted to this friendly country have been organized in libraries and culture palaces.

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REGIONAL

AFGHAN MILITARY DELEGATION IN ASHKHABAD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Article: "Afghan Delegation in Turkmenistan"]

[Text] The military delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by the chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Main Political Administration of the DRA's People's Armed Forces, currently guests in our republic, on 9 April paid a visit to one of the units of the Ashkhabad garrison. The Afghan guests met with cadets, NCO's and officers, expressed interest in their life, everyday routine and studies, inspected combat equipment and observed the actions of personnel under field conditions.

Afterwards the guests from friendly Afghanistan visited the "Turkmenistan Soviet" kolkhoz. They chatted with its managers, who told of the kolkhoz's great achievements in production of vegetables, melons and also animal husbandry products. Our Afghan comrades visited the kolkhoz's Culture Palace, the children's combine, the kolkhoz members' club and their homes where they got a closer look at the life and everyday routine of the kolkhoz members. The Afghan guests were met everywhere warmly and sincerely, and they could see for themselves the friendly feelings of Soviet people.

On 10 April the delegation will visit the main enterprise of the "Turkmenkover" production association. It will depart from Ashkhabad on the same day.

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REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES MEETING WITH ARMED FORCES VETERANS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Report: "It Will Not Fade Throughout the Ages"]

[Text] The renowned Soviet Armed Forces made an enormous contribution to the struggle to establish and strengthen Soviet power and to the defense of those things achieved by the Great October Socialist Revolution, and are vigilantly guarding the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people as they build a communist society. Grateful generations to come will never forget the great achievement of the Soviet people and its valorous army in the Great Patriotic War. More than 600,000 sons and daughters of Azerbaijan battled courageously, shoulder to shoulder with members of all our nation's peoples, in the fierce engagement with the enemy. Soviet Army and Navy veterans are now doing a great deal to provide the youth with military-patriotic indoctrination. On the eve of those memorable anniversaries, the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan and the 35th anniversary of the great Victory, they are frequent visitors to the labor collectives and scientific institutions, delivering talks and lectures there.

A meeting of members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee with a large group of veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces took place on 17 April at the Club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy.

G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, cordially greeted those gathered for the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and its council of ministers, and heartily congratulated the veterans of the legendary Armed Forces of the USSR on the occasion of those great and joyous celebrations, the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and the establishment of the republic's Communist Party and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

More than 62 years have gone by, he said, since that historic day when the armed uprising in Petrograd heralded to the whole world the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind, the era of socialism and communism. The Great October Socialist Revolution organized and led by V. I. Lenin, and the Bolshevik Party created by him laid the foundation for a new life in our nation. And during all these years the Soviet people have lived, fought and triumphed under the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution, moving confidently from victory to victory along the path indicated by Il'ich.

Our Soviet socialist state, which includes more than 100 nations and ethnic groups, has existed for more than 6 decades. A developed socialist society has been built in our nation, and the nation today has enormous economic power, a highly developed science and culture and an invincible defense capability. In October 1917 it was the world's first state of workers and peasants, while the planet today has a large socialist commonwealth and many nations and peoples which have been liberated from colonial oppression and have chosen the path of socialist development. All of this is convincing proof of the fact that the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the great Lenin lives and triumphs in the achievements of the Soviet people as they build a communist society, in the nations of the socialist commonwealth and in the causes of the fraternal communist and workers' parties, which are triumphing over our entire planet.

As he spoke of the enormous successes achieved by the Soviet people during that brief historical period and of the remarkable moral-political climate, a climate of creative labor and creation in the nation, Comrade Aliyev underscored the fact that the Communist Party has been the organizer of all our achievements and the inspirational force behind them. The Soviet people take justifiable pride and joy in the fact that the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are leading our party and our people on a Leninist course, a course laid out by the Great October Socialist Revolution. Marshal of the Soviet Union, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, an outstanding politician of the contemporary era, a loyal successor to the great Lenin's cause and a tireless fighter for communism, peace and security of nations and for happiness on earth, is making an outstanding contribution to the development and implementation of the CPSU's general line, to the practical work performed by the Central Committee to implement the party's foreign and domestic policy and to the cause of strengthening the nation's defense capability and the USSR's position in the world.

G. A. Aliyev continued by saying that the Red Army was created on 23 February 1918 at the initiative and under the leadership of V. I. Lenin to protect the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution against foreign intervention and internal counterrevolution. And today, we experience a

feeling of great pride when we look back over the heroic path covered by the Soviet Army and Navy. It is a path lined with battle feats performed during the civil war years, when we were engaged in mortal combat with our enemies and when the fate of the revolution was being decided. It is the path of the Armed Forces, which reliably defended the young socialist state during the first five-year plans. It is the heroic path traveled by the entire Soviet people and their valorous Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War, the most burdensome and bloody in the history of mankind. It is the combat path traveled during the years of peacetime creativity, when the Soviet fighting men have reliably defended the homeland against the intrigues of imperialism and have safeguarded the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

Soviet Azerbaijan, which is preparing to celebrate its 60th anniversary, has traveled a long and glorious path within the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR. The Azerbaijan SSR is a child of the Great October Socialist Revolution. As we prepare for the celebration, we recall those days when, following the victorious revolution in Petrograd, progressive forces, Azerbaijan's communists and proletariat, launched a determined battle against the exploitative class, a battle which brought victory for Soviet power in Azerbaijan. On 28 April 1920 the working people rose up and, with the assistance of the legendary 11th Red Army and guided by V.I. Lenin and Soviet Russia, hoisted the banner of Soviet power above the ancient Azerbaijan land for all times.

Comrade Aliyev went on to talk about the basic social and economic changes which have taken place in all areas of the Azerbaijan people's life within the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR during the 6 decades of Soviet power, making special note of the remarkable successes achieved by the republic's workers during the Ninth and Tenth five-year plans. Our achievements are expressed in the best possible manner, he said, in the vastly meaningful and very profound, soaring words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev: "Azerbaijan advances on a grand front"!

At all stages of the socialist development of our republic, like that of the entire nation, the Soviet Armed Forces have played and continue to play an extraordinarily important role in protecting the Soviet people's peaceful labor, in the patriotic and international indoctrination of the workers and in all public and political life. At our gathering today we have veterans of the famous 11th Red Army, fighting men of the '20's and '30's and former frontline soldiers, those who made a large contribution to the development of the Soviet Armed Forces and to our victory over fascism.

World War II wrote a heroic page in the chronicle of the Soviet Nation, a page which tells about the invincibility of our social system and the solid unity of the party and people and about our great homeland's indestructible international fraternity of peoples. It is a graphic page, which tells of the courage, the stamina and valor of the Soviet people

and of our Armed Forces, which provided the victory over Hitlerite Germany, a victory of world historical significance, and which saved mankind from fascist enslavement.

Thirty-five years have gone by since the war ended, and for 35 years our people have lived and worked in peace. We shall never forget the enormous price of that peace. It was achieved at a cost of 20 million Soviet lives. It was gained by the extraordinary heroism of the Soviet Army and Navy, gained by you, dear friends, by the blood you shed, by your valor, courage and perseverance. And today, on the eve of the 35th joyous celebration of the Victory, we express to you, dear veterans, and through you to all the participants in the Great Patriotic War, our infinite gratitude for your heroic military feat, for your enormous contribution to the Soviet people's Victory over fascism.

We are highly fortunate that you frontline soldiers are still in the combat formation today, standing watch in the ranks of the Armed Forces and on the national economic fronts and are making a worthy contribution to the implementation of our party's plans. We take great happiness from the fact that you can see with your own eyes the result of your heroic victory, which is embodied in the remarkable achievements of the Soviet homeland. The cause for which valorous heroes laid down their lives and triumphs in our glorious deeds today, in the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and in the peaceful daily service of the Soviet Army and Navy, which provides a reliable shield against the intrigues of the imperialists and of all the enemies of our socialist homeland.

Our glorious Armed Forces enjoy universal love and feel the constant attention and concern of the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. They are outfitted with modern combat weapons and with remarkable equipment, with everything they need to guard socialism. Continuing the remarkable traditions established during the years of civil war and the Great Patriotic War, the fighting men of our army and navy are honorably justifying the trust of the party and people and are reliably and vigilantly guarding the peaceful borders of the Soviet Nation.

In the name of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Aliyev expressed sincere gratitude and appreciation to the valorous Soviet fighting men for their selfless military labor, their great contribution to all the affairs of the republic party organization and for their active part in Azerbaijan's public-political life and the military-patriotic indoctrination of its workers. He wished them more great successes in their combat and political training and honorable fulfillment of all the important tasks assigned the Soviet Armed Forces by the Leninist party.

You have chosen an honorable but very difficult career, G. A. Aliyev continued, that of professional defender of the homeland. It is a great honor to be a part of this profession. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has said that everything created by the people must be reliably defended. And today we are happy to know that these words are being successfully implemented in all the affairs of our army and navy.

As we look at you, Comrade Aliyev said, speaking to the former frontline soldiers, at your decorations, combat orders and medals and at your grey hair and wrinkles, earned in your difficult but glorious work, we experience a feeling of great emotion and of gratitude to you. We assure you, Comrade Aliyev said, that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the entire republic party organization will continue strictly to follow the great Lenin's biddings and to pursue the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to give extensive publicity to the combat feats of the Soviet people and to create the best possible conditions for your lives and your productive labor, and will do everything possible to see that the Azerbaijan republic blossoms even more brilliantly beneath a peaceful sky.

The gathering was addressed by Hero of the Soviet Union M. M. Magerramov, department head at the Azerbaijan State University imeni S. M. Kirov; N. I. Kalinin, full recipient of the Orders of Glory and inspector of divers for the "Kasneftegasflot" Directorate; Hero of the Soviet Union A. F. Vezirov, chairman of the Baku Section of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; Captain 1st Rank (Retired) A. A. Gritchenko; Vice Admiral G. G. Kasumbekov, commander of the Red Banner Caspian Flotilla; M. K. Kafarov, veteran of the 11th Red Army and of the Great Patriotic War; and Colonel (Retired) G. I. Aliyev, department head at the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences. They shared their memories of unforgettable episodes in the heroic struggle waged by the Soviet people and their renowned Armed Forces against the German fascist invaders and told about the large job the former frontline soldiers are now performing to indoctrinate the young generation in the Soviet people's remarkable traditions and about the military successes achieved by the fighting men of the 1980's.

The speakers reported that there is unanimous approval of the Leninist foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, a policy aimed at strengthening the Soviet homeland's economic strength and defense capability and at preserving peace throughout the world, and sincerely thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet government and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for their constant attention and paternal concern for the veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces and their families.

Expressing fervent support for the practical work being performed by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau, the speakers

spoke with a feeling of enormous pride about the remarkable achievements of the republic's workers during the 60 Soviet years, and specially the years of the Ninth and Tenth five-year plans. They gave assurances in the name of all veterans that the former frontline soldiers would continue to be the loyal soldiers of our great homeland and the Communist Party. Fighting men and veterans of the army and navy are deeply aware of their duty to the people and their responsibility for the communist indoctrination of the workers, and are filled with resolve to perform any task assigned them by the party.

Taking part in the meeting were members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Bagirov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, V. S. Krasil'nikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov, S. T. Tatliyev and K. A. Khalilov, and candidate members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee I. N. Askerov, Z. I. Guseynova and G. Sh. Efendiyev.

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REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES WAR VETERANS IN KIEV

AU141647 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 May 80 pp 1-2

[RATAU-attributed report on speech delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 8 May meeting with war veterans and military leaders in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters in Kiev]

[Text] Thirty five years have passed since those unforgettable days when the artillery volleys of the Moscow salute proclaimed to the world the victory won by the Soviet Union over fascist Germany, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said.

The defeat of Hitlerite fascism--a shock detachment of world imperialism--marked a radical turn in the history of Europe and of the whole world. This was a victory of the Soviet state and social system, of socialism. The Soviet people and their valiant army under the leadership of the communist party upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland, carried out with credit their international duty and their great liberation mission. And it is only natural that the present jubilee is being solemnly commemorated both by ourselves and by the working people of the countries of the socialist community and of all progressive mankind.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy warmly and cordially congratulated those present, and through them all war veterans living in the Ukraine, on the brilliant all-national holiday--the 35th anniversary of the great victory.

The path to victory was incredibly arduous. The Soviet soldier had to experience a great deal. He fought the enemy without sparing his own life. He experienced the bitterness of the loss of his comrades in arms, relatives and intimate ones. But the Soviet soldier overcame everything, finishing off the enemy in his den and proudly hoisting the red victory flag over the vanquished Reichstag.

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind are deeply and heartily grateful to the soldiers and sailors, the officers and generals, the partisans and

underground fighters, to all who in the bitter wartime fought the oppressors and who with heroic toil in the hinterland forged the victory over the enemy for their unparalleled combat feat, for their greatest courage and gallantry. The fatherland will never forget their great feat!

Naturally enough, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, there is no hall big enough to accommodate all the veterans living in the republic--they number about two million, but present here are their worthy representatives, and legends can be told about each of them.

Present in this hall is Maksim Konstantinovich Velichko, master sergeant in the reserve. He participated in the most bitter fighting, crossed the Dnepr and the Oder. The chest of the artillery battalion scout is decorated with three orders of glory, the red star order and many medals. Since the war the ex-combatant has become famous on the labor front. He has won the title of socialist labor hero and the October revolution order. At present Maksim Konstantinovich successfully works as fitter-toolmaker at the Smela machine-building plant in Cherkasskaya oblast and as a mentor shares his rich life experience with young people.

Well known in our country and beyond its borders is Aleksey Fedorovich Fedorov, twice hero of the Soviet Union, famous partisan commander and general "eaglet," as he was called in the war time. After the war he dedicated much effort and energy to our common cause, working at responsible party and state posts. At present Aleksey Fedorovich is a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, heads the commission for the affairs of former partisans in the great fatherland war 1941-45 under the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet presidium, takes an active part in public and political life, and chairs the Kiev city section of the Soviet war veterans committee.

All are familiar with the names of twice-heroes of the Soviet Union Vladimir Dmitriyevich Lavrinenkov, Ivan Alekseyevich Vorobyev, Vasiliy Sergeyevich Yefremov, Aleksandr Ignatyevich Molodchiy, Zakhar Karpovich Slyusarenko and Ivan Nikiforovich Stepanenko, of valiant Chekist Sergey Trofimovich Stekhov, and of many others. To speak about all of them, one would need much time, because the life of each of them has been an authentic feat. You have carried out with credit your duty before the country, the party and history. Your heroic accomplishments will be kept forever in the thankful memory of the descendants. Nationwide thanks to you, heroes of the great fatherland war!

The war hit our land like a terrible hurricane, leaving behind countless ruins and heaps of ashes. The greatest and irreparable losses were the 20 million lives. We bow profoundly before the radiant memory of the heroic sons and daughters of the socialist motherland who fell in the struggle against the hated enemy. Their fearlessness, resolutions, courage and boundless love for the motherland serve and will serve as a worthy example to follow for generations to come.

The front and the hinterland, the army and the people--those were the elements that forged the victory over the enemy. In those difficult war times an exceptionally important role belonged to our remarkable women. They fearlessly fought with weapons in the hands, selflessly toiled and reared children.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy called by name Lyudmila Stepanovna Kravets and Mariya Cavelyavan Shkarletova, former instructor on medical and sanitary matters, who were present in the hall. They had advanced in the first ranks of the attackers and had carried wounded soldiers from the battlefields under a hail of bullets and splinterings. The fatherland acknowledged their heroism and personal courage in engagement with the lofty titles of hero of the Soviet Union and with many orders and medals.

And how many burdens and privations were borne by our women in the hinterland. "If one could find such a balance," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "as to put the war fear of our soldiers on one scale and the labor feat of Soviet women on the other, both scales would probably stand still, without wavering, at the same level, as heroic Soviet women stood without wavering in the war fury abreast of their husbands and sons." We bow before you to the ground, dear women, for your unparalleled labor and combat feat!

[AU141650] While remembering our youth, we speak with pride about the young generation of the forties, when the pupils of the Leninist Komsomol, our glorious young people, set unsurpassed examples of mass heroism and great selflessness. We communists take pride in the fact that the present generation of komsomols and youths respects as sacred and cultivates the revolutionary, labor and combat traditions of the communist party and the Soviet people. We take pride in the fact that the relay baton of the victory is in reliable hands.

On the eve of the glorious jubilee the Soviet people address words of love and boundless devotion to our own communist party--inspirer and organizer of all our victories. In the formidable time of the war the party inspired the Soviet people to perform heroic feats and labor accomplishments, directed their will and acts toward one goal--victory. The bitter years of war trials that was our lot showed once again that the party and the people were united and that neither was there nor could there be a force in the world that would be able to destroy that monolithic unity.

We convey our deep gratitude to our party's combat headquarters--the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, to its politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who covered in the field forces the great and difficult path of fighting from the first to the last days of the war.

The outstanding organizational talent and military art, the profound party spirit and humaneness, the personal gallantry and fearlessness displayed by Leonid Ilich during the war, his fruitful activity in implementing our party's Leninist general line and the indefatigable struggle for universal peace and international security have won for him enormous prestige and deep respect on the part of our people and of all progressive mankind. All of us wish dear Leonid Ilich good health and inexhaustible energies in his multiform and noble activity for the benefit of the Soviet people, for peace and happiness on earth.

As you know, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, both the republic's laborers and all Soviet people exert all efforts to successfully complete

the 10th 5-year period and to meet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. It is a pleasure to note that former combatants are among frontrankers in socialist competitions and that they set the examples of selflessness and devotion to duty on the labor front, too. Many heartfelt thanks to all of them for that.

Respect for the war participants and constant solicitude for them have become a rule in our lives. Both in the republic and all over the country a great deal is being constantly done to improve material and living conditions for war veterans and the families of those fallen. In the four years of the current 5-year period alone they were assigned more than 31,000 new comfortable apartments. Health, sanitary and resorts services for former combatants are constantly improving. Steps are being taken to let them enjoy other additional privileges granted by the party and the government. In the 5-year period persons disabled in the war will be supplied with more than 100,000 motor vehicles, of which half will be free of charge. Unfortunately, not all needs have been fully met. But the utmost undoubtedly will be done also in the future to accord constant attention and solicitude to former combatants, particularly to persons disabled in the war.

In the last war our people not only defended their honor and independence, but also liberated other peoples and freed mankind from the threat of fascist slavery. The victory won by the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany radically changed the balance of powers in the international arena. The worldwide socialist community has emerged. A further impetus was given to the workers movement in the countries of capital. The colonial system of capitalism has failed.

Since the war our party and state have engaged in the historic battle for a lasting and just peace on earth, and today we can legitimately say that, owing to the economic and defense potential, to the political prestige and the firm and consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, and owing to the joint actions taken by the countries of the socialist community, our people and all peoples of fraternal states have been enjoying the benefits of peace for more than one-third of a century.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, as well as the fraternal socialist countries, are doing their utmost to save mankind from a new war catastrophe.

Yet there are in the world, primarily in the stronghold of capitalism, the United States of America, forces seeking to slow down the onward march of history. Recently they have launched a counterattack against detente, have embarked upon the policy of reviving the "cold war" and of stepping up the arms race. The U.S. ruling circles openly lay claim to the role of a world gendarme. They imposed on NATO countries a long-term program for intensive armaments. The ratification of the SALT-I agreement has been suspended. An anti-Soviet hysteria is being fanned in connection with the events in Afghanistan and Iran.

The present Beijing leadership acts hand-in-hand with the most reactionary forces of imperialism.

Thus the political situation in the world has become significantly more complex. This forces us, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the ceremony where the Lenin prize was presented to him, to keep the powder dry. Along with its allies, the Soviet Union possesses everything necessary to resolutely rebuff any hostile surprise attack [naskok]. Warsaw Pact signatory countries will shortly mark the 25th anniversary of the organization that is a reliable shield for the socialist community.

While visiting yesterday a military subunit of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev military district, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, we saw once again that the young generation of our people performed their duties in a worthy manner, that our commissioned personnel had perfectly mastered modern military equipment and military art, and that all our soldiers were boundlessly loyal to the cause of the party and to great Lenin's precepts. One can say with confidence that the combat glory won in the fields of formidable battles has passed to worthy successors.

As years pass, there are fewer and fewer former frontline soldiers remaining in the armed forces. However, although having been transferred to the reserve or having retired, many war veterans keep in touch with their units and subunits. As before, they are among the mentors and educators of army youths and conduct great military-patriotic work among the young people. We are sincerely thankful for their noble activity that is so important for our party and fatherland.

Upon the motion of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet presidium awarded honorary certificates to a group of great fatherland war veterans, including some present here, for their long and active participation in the military-patriotic education of youths and on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly and cordially congratulated the veterans on the high award of the republic and wished them and their families good health, happiness and great successes.

(Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was repeatedly interrupted with warm applause).

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

COMINTERN'S AID TO LITHUANIAN CP COMMEMORATED

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Ye. Glovatskene, docent at the Vil'nyus Higher Party School: "A Glorious Page in the History of Internationalism--The Seventh Congress of the Comintern and the Lithuanian Communist Party's New Political Course"]

[Text] Just prior to the beginning of the Great October Socialist Revolution, V. I. Lenin was already telling us that not all nations would arrive at socialism in exactly the same manner. Our revolutionary experience has confirmed Lenin's prediction.

No matter how diversified and complex it might be, however, the transition from capitalism to socialism still constitutes a single worldwide-historical, international process. This fully applies to the 1930's, when the threat of fascism and of an imperialist war hung over the world, and the Communist International was making an enormous effort to develop a new strategy and tactics for the battle against reaction.

The seventh Comintern Congress held in Moscow in 1935 further developed Lenin's idea of the workers' and democratic movement as applicable to the new historical situation. He demonstrated the need to create united workers' and antifascist popular fronts to protect bourgeois-democratic freedoms and to combat fascism and war as the first step toward a socialist revolution.

This new political orientation led the revolutionary forces of many nations, including those of Lithuania, onto the right path. Furthermore, the international assistance provided by the Comintern and the Soviet Union insured the success of the entire antifascist movement in bourgeois Lithuania. We can say without exaggeration that without this assistance the Lithuanian Communist Party would not have been able to successfully combat the fascist regime, which was supported by the Western imperialists.

The world communist movement of the 1930's did not have ready-to-use methods of combating such a brutal enemy as fascism. These had to be found and tested on a practical level. And the revolutionary creativity of the workers produced effective methods for conducting the battle. They were tested in the crucible of class battles against fascism in France, Spain, Austria and other nations. The Comintern made an enormous effort to study, summarize and disseminate this international experience. It explained how monopolistic capital had abandoned bourgeois-democratic freedoms, giving birth to fascism. They could only be protected by the united working class forces, which would rally broad democratic groups of the population round their cause. Not one of the national proletarian groups could expect to accomplish the tasks facing them on their own.

The assistance provided by the Comintern and the world revolutionary forces led by the Soviet Union was an extremely important factor in the liberation movement of Lithuania's workers against fascism. That assistance took several forms: a search for the most effective methods of pursuing the struggle; protection of Lithuania's national independence against occupation by Hitlerite Germany and a Poland dominated by the landowners; international protests against fascist acts of repression and aid for the victims; the publication of revolutionary literature; the training of party cadres; and the granting of asylum and the provision of support for the Lithuanian revolutionaries in their continued political action.

The Lithuanian Communist Party received considerable support at international communist forums. Its representatives were active in all seven Comintern congresses.

As early as 1926 the Comintern Executive Committee had created a special regional organ, the Polish-Baltic Landersekretariat (PPLS) under the Executive Committee of the Communist International. For around 10 years the sekretariat exercised operational ideological-political and organizational leadership and provided assistance to the communist parties of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland. It was headed by V. Mitskyavichyus-Kapsukas, organizer and director of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

The Comintern and the PPLS helped the Lithuanian Communist Party in the middle of the 1930's, at that turning point in history's development, to make a complete turn to a new political orientation, to work out the correct strategy and tactics and to gradually free itself from the obsolete concepts and sectarian dogmas which were hampering the communist forces and preventing them from winning over the masses.

Like other subdivisions of the Comintern, the Lithuanian Communist Party made certain mistakes during that period. In 1927 the party dropped the slogan calling for the creation of a popular government as a possible way

of achieving a dictatorship of the proletariat, a slogan which was a good one. It began regarding a socialist revolution as the immediate task, instead of fighting to restore bourgeois-democratic freedoms. The leftist-oriented communists counted mainly on the working class forces, regarding the peasantry and the urban middle segment of the population as a reservoir of fascism. They refused to operate in the reformist trade unions and fought to create revolutionary trade unions, splitting up the nation's proletariat, a force not very large to begin with.

These and similar errors were especially dangerous in the situation of betrayal of the revolutionary forces by the leaders of the social-democrats and (lyaudiniki) at a time when fascism was gaining strength in the Baltic area and internationally and when the danger of war was growing. They weakened the revolutionary forces, disunited the working class, alienated its natural allies, the working peasantry, and objectively strengthened the positions of the reactionary forces.

The role of the Comintern and its Polish-Baltic Landersekretariat in the development of the new strategy and tactics of the Lithuanian communists is made clearly apparent by the study of a number of decisions, especially the resolution adopted by the Political Commission of the IKKI [Executive Committee of the Communist International] "On Fascism's Growing Strength in Lithuania and the Tasks of the Lithuanian Communist Party" on 17 September 1934, and of the thesis of the Polish-Baltic Landersekretariat "The Tasks of the Baltic Communist Parties in the Struggle to Prevent War and the Realization of Hitlerism's Aggressive Plans" (20 April 1935).

By the beginning of the seventh Comintern Congress they had already basically correctly revealed the main shortcomings and errors in the performance of the Latvian Communist Party and had analyzed the nature of the socioeconomic and political processes taking place in Lithuania.

Prompted by these decisions, which subsequently received official sanction at the seventh Comintern Congress, the conviction gradually developed within the Lithuanian Communist Party that the battle against a fascist dictatorship could not immediately assume the form of a socialist revolution, but that it must unavoidably pass through general democratic phases.

Based on the Comintern's instructions and taking into account the specific distribution of class forces in Lithuania and the national peculiarities of "its" fascism, the party made a turn toward a new political orientation and worked out its strategic and tactical line. This line opened up possibilities for struggling for a socialist revolution by fighting for democracy and against fascism and war.

The concept of an antifascist Popular Front, born of the revolutionary creativity of the popular masses in France and Spain during the period 1934 through 1936, found a great response in Lithuania as well. And

although the leaders of the Lithuanian petty bourgeois parties did not sign a pact of unity with the communists and although in this sense the workers' and popular fronts were not properly organized, they were not able to prevent the working masses from rallying round the Communist Party.

Under the leadership of the Lithuanian Communist Party and with active participation by committees of the united workers' and popular front, the unity of all leftist forces was strengthened and tempered in the fire of the class battles against fascism. This was especially demonstrated during the 1935 strike by the peasants in Suvelkiya and Daukiya, during the general political strike by the workers of Kaunas in June 1936, in the protest against the antidemocratic elections to the chamber of labor and the bourgeois-fascist sejm in 1936, and in other actions by the masses.

The Lithuanian communists were able to unite the proletariat and the democratic forces "from the bottom," bolstering it with partial agreement "from the top," and to work out a Popular Front platform. The platform was adopted by the Communist Party, the Komsomol, the "Red Aid" (MOPR [International Organization for Aid to Fighters for Revolution]), the leftist lyaudiniki, the Lyaudiniki Youth Alliance and antifascist groups of the nonparty intellectuals, and was published in January 1937.

"Despite acts of provocation by leaders of the lyaudiniki and the social-democratic parties," Antanas Sniechkus stated in the accountability report from the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party (Bolshevik) to the fifth Party Congress in February 1941, "and despite the sectarianism existing in certain elements of the Communist Party itself, it was able to strengthen its ties with the masses and to organize the front for the struggle by the broad popular masses."

The idea of a Popular Front captured the minds of the masses and became a real force, which overthrew the Smetonov regime in 1940. The socialist revolution in Lithuania was a peaceful one. It resembled a slow siege against an enemy fortress and was unlike the storming of the Winter Palace in October 1917.

And so, the Comintern prepared the Lithuanian Communist Party ideologically and politically for the battle with fascism. The Comintern helped it during the complex and difficult period of the nation's social development, when great changes were shaping up in the distribution of the social and political forces, helped it to find the main link in the chain of urgent tasks. The Lithuanian Communist Party graduated from the great Leninist school of revolutionary struggle in the ranks of the Comintern, while receiving an enormous amount of international aid and support.

The revolutionary experience in the rallying of progressive forces in the 1930's is still important today, when imperialism is imposing the arms race upon peoples, threatening them with nuclear war and attacking their

democratic rights and freedoms. In this situation, as never before, we need the solidarity of all antimonopolistic forces, first and foremost, joint action on the part of communists and socialists. Therein lies the value of this glorious lesson from history.

11499

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TURKMENS COUNTER RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES ON YOUTH

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by B. Durdybayev, candidate of philosophical sciences, member of the USSR Philosophical Society: Training of Propagandists of Scientific Atheism"]

[Text] One of the practical problems in the building of communism is the molding of the new person with a communist outlook. Its solution also presumes the surmounting of religious vestiges which are still hindering some young members of socialist society from becoming conscientious builders of communism and fully displaying their creative forces.

Atheistic education is a complex and comprehensive process with its own specifics. It is conducted in a variety of forms and at different levels. In the case of VUZs it is provided by teachers in class, and by party and social organizations outside the classroom, implementing a variety of atheistic measures.

A materialistic outlook is developed in the students studying the textbook on Marxist-Leninist philosophy. From the very first pages the students become familiar with some problems of the theory of scientific atheism. For example, the introductory part of the philosophy course textbook describes the attitude of the founders of Marxism-Leninism toward religion. The interpretation of the principle of the material unity of the world play a great role in eliminating supernatural features in the interpretation of phenomena in nature and social life; the study of development categories makes it possible to accurately understand the laws operating in nature and society. It provides knowledge in the struggle against the theological or metaphysical interpretation of the development process. Clarifying the correlation between matter and mind is particularly important.

Taking the "Scientific Atheism" course, the students study the origin and nature of religion. They clarify the means for surmounting religious vestiges and the laws governing the shaping of a scientific-materialistic outlook. They establish the true significance of the concepts of the world and man, distorted by religion.

Explaining the reasons for the appearance and existence of religious beliefs, and determining the ways and means to surmount them, scientific atheism subjects to critical analysis the entire set of religious concepts and ideas: faith in God, immortality of the soul, personal salvation, predetermination, and after life retribution. At the same time, in the special course on the criticism of religion, the students should be presented with important general problems applicable to the study of a specific religion--Orthodoxy, Islam, or Judaism. It must be described the way, under our circumstances, when people's masses are actively participating in the building of communism, involved in active labor, political, and social work, the influence of religion on the working people, the young in particular, is declining steadily.

The dissemination of natural facts, and the exposure of the atheistic aspect of the latest scientific accomplishments in the fields of chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, and physics is yet another task in atheistic educational work among the students. In this respect the Turkmen Polytechnical Institute has several advantages compared with the nontechnical VUZs, for our students are mastering the latest achievements of the natural sciences. The teachers of natural science subjects pay particular attention to the scientific-conceptual aspect of their lectures. They are helped by a faculty of social sciences chairs who frequently attend physics, chemistry, and mathematics classes, drawing attention to their ideological content and trend. This is followed by discussions by the councils of social sciences chairs. The addresses presented by the comrades offer the necessary methodical advice to the teachers of natural science subjects aimed at the further strengthening of the dialectical-materialistic substantiation of the natural sciences.

The students are raised in a spirit of scientific atheism not only by the faculties but by the VUZ social organizations as well. Such joint activities must follow a single direction. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvements of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" calls for "energizing the activities of ideological commissions of party committees, assigning them the coordination of ideological-educational work in collectives and homes, search for new ways and means, control over implementation of decisions, and formulation and implementation of specific measures for the intensification of atheistic upbringing."

The decree further states that the "Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must persistently and systematically implement the immortal Leninist behest of "learning communism," and struggle for the implementation of the tasks formulated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress. Their ideological influence must cover all groups of young people who must be raised in the spirit of the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and of the people, and in a spirit of communist morality. In this connection the demands of the young people, and the higher level of their education and professional training must be taken into consideration."

Together with the faculty, the institute's party and Komsomol organizations are always looking for means to improve the training and educational work among the student youth. Training and education within the VUZ must develop in the students a Marxist-Leninist outlook, intolerance of religion and manifestation of harmful vestiges, creative thinking, interest in science and technology, skills for social activity, and readiness to engage in conscientious work for the good of the people.

Militant atheists' clubs, created in a number of VUZs throughout the country, have become an effective method for extracurricular work among students. A young atheist school has been operated in our VUZ for quite some time. It is headed by G. V. Bartnovskaya, senior instructor at the foreign languages chair. Lectures, question and answer evenings, exhibits of atheistic publications, systematic publication of wall newspapers on atheistic subjects, competition rallies, and student atheist clubs are effective means for training the students in antireligious work methods. We believe that atheists' clubs must be set up in all republic VUZs.

Another important form of extracurricular educational work with student youth includes ceremonies and rituals of a nonreligious nature. As elements of spiritual culture, they are an important means for passing on social experience from one generation to another.

New holidays with ceremonies have become firmly part of the student youth. A number of youth events can be ceremoniously celebrated. Student rituals, as a structural part of socialist rituals, could actively counter religious rituals which still occasionally attract some young men and women even though by far not for religious reasons.

The most popular among the students' ceremonies is the opening of the school year. It is celebrated solemnly and colorfully at the Turkmen Polytechnical Institute. On the morning of 1 September the students line up. The institute's flags are presented. Rectors, deans and senior students welcome the freshmen. The ceremony is attended by institute alumni, famous scientists, leading production workers, and representatives of party and administrative organs. Their addresses at the meeting are impressive. This is followed by a symbolic "key to knowledge" and a huge "student card" which are presented to the freshmen by the seniors. Accepting the key and the student card, one of the freshmen solemnly assures everyone, on behalf of his comrades, that they will study and work diligently.

Student life would be inconceivable without professional holidays. Every year our institute celebrates the days of the power worker, chemist, builder, or geologist. Students and teachers prepare in advance for each such holiday. Special editions of wall newspapers and "Inzhener" house newspapers are published. Displays and slogans appear. The ceremony is held in the assembly hall. Addresses are presented by the institute's

rector, teachers, and students, and noted alumni specialists. The ceremony ends with an amateur concert.

The acceptance of construction detachment members is an interesting ceremony. The Great October, 1 May, 8 March, and Victory Day holidays are celebrated quite solemnly.

On the basis of my personal practical experience in the VUZ I can state that the majority of our graduates, currently employed in production work and in scientific research institutions, have profoundly mastered the theory of Marxism-Leninism. However, even those among them who have earned excellent grades in the course on scientific atheism usually invite lecturers from the Knowledge Society whenever instructed to engage in atheistic work.

Yet, it is our duty to see to it that not only fully convinced materialists but active organizers of atheistic education, agitators, lecturers, and initiators of new ceremonies come out of our institute. Currently our institute has a two-year course for atheistic lecturers, consisting of a group of 21 students. The young atheist school enables us to involve students in scientific-atheistic work. It is attended essentially by first, second, and third year students on the recommendation of Komsomol organizations and teachers of social sciences chairs.

Under the guidance of experienced atheists the social sciences students study atheistic literature, prepare science and religion training aids, record the recollections of people who have broken up with religion, and discuss atheistic books. They study the works of the Marxist-Leninist classics, read periodicals, follow new literary publications, and try to keep up with scientific and technical achievements. The knowledge of the students is tested gradually at student theoretical science conferences, at work within student construction detachments, and in practical production work. The graduates of the young atheist school reinforce the ranks of the active atheists and make a noticeable contribution to the communist education of the population.

Actively involved in the work of the young atheist school are teachers Ch. O. Ovezberdyev, T. Orazov, Ya. Madzhekov, G. V. Bartnovskaya, and others, as well as trade union and Komsomol workers.

The mass information and propaganda media play a particularly important role in shaping the scientific-atheistic views of the young people. We make use of any material published on such topics by republic newspapers and periodicals. We also make use of our institute's radio and our lecturers. The mass information and propaganda media contributes to esthetic upbringing and the criticism of religious morality and religious holidays and ceremonies. In our view, it would be expedient for the republic youth newspapers to steadily publish materials on the foundations

of Marxist-Leninist ethics and against attempts to engage in their religious interpretation. All this would enable the students to properly understand the negative role of religion in the moral shaping of the individual.

The need for more active work to promote the atheistic education of the young people is also caused by the still occurring cases of tolerance displayed by some VUZ graduates toward vestiges such as christening the newborn, religious marriages, payment of bride-money, and religious holidays. Religious propaganda, including propaganda from abroad, is not without influence. Some young people try to flirt with religion, by following a kind of fashion involving the use of crosses, icons, and other church attributes, and accepting the past of the church uncritically. The educational staffs of our institute are fighting such manifestations.

It may happen for VUZ graduates to obey their parents and marry a girl again: payment of a substantial amount of bride-money. Conversely, a girl may accept the fact that her parents would allow her to marry the boy she loves only after receiving bride-money. There even exist youth educators still entrapped by the old harmful vestiges.

Atheistic education plays a particular role in shaping the scientific-materialistic outlook of young people, including students. This is the most important task of all ideological and educational work. "...Speaking of ideological work," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "we think, above all, of the education of our young people. This is a major, all-party, nationwide matter. Essentially, it is a question of the future development of our society."

5003

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KUZNETSOV, KAPITONOV ELECTION SPEECHES PRINTED

Kuznetsov Speech

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 5 Feb 1980 pp 1,2

[Speech by V. V. Kuznetsov: "The Soviets -- Genuine People's Power"]

[Text] The "Oktyabr" Palace of Culture is lit up in a bright holiday manner. Yesterday a meeting took place here between the voters of the Elektrostal'skiy election district and their candidate for Deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet -- the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and the First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasil'y Vasil'yevich Kuznetsov.

The meeting was opened by the First Secretary of the Elektrostal' gorkom A. I. Rassadin.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the meeting elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CC CPSU headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The floor was given to the candidate's agent -- the steel smelter at the Elektrostal' Plant and Hero of Socialist Labor V. D. Postnikov -- who described the life and work of V. V. Kuznetsov and called upon all voters to vote on election day, the 24th of February, for the candidates of the indestructible block of communists and non-party members. In their speeches the participants in the meeting -- the Secretary of the Party Committee of the "Elektrostal'tyazhmash" Production Association V. I. Khizov, the worker at the City Trade Organization V. K. Komarova, the Director of the Elektrostal' Plant V. N. Zhuchin, the team leader at the "Mosoblstroy" Trust No. 9 A. P. Vorontsov, and the student at the Elektrostal'skiy branch of the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys Ye. N. Rovenskaya -- spoke about the fact that the workers of the city of Elektrostal', like all Soviet people, fully and entirely support the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet State and ardently approve of the work of the Leninist CC led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The preparations for the forthcoming elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the local Soviets vividly

demonstrates the endeavor of the city's workers to achieve new successes in accomplishing the great tasks which have been set in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the November (1979) Plenum of the Party's CC.

The First Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the CPSU V. I. Konotop took part in the work of the meeting.

Representatives of labor collectives described from the rostrum the endeavor of the Elektrostal' workers to achieve new victories in the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and to celebrate the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin in a worthy manner.

The meeting's participants gave a warm reception to V. V. Kuznetsov who delivered a speech. First of all, he said, permit me to carry out a pleasant commission -- to convey to you and in your person to all of the workers of the city the sincere greetings and best wishes of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Permit me also with all of my heart to thank you, all of you voters who have proposed me as a candidate for deputyship in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet from the Elektrostal'skiy Election District. I see your enormous trust and sincere friendly feelings as applying entirely to the great and wise Communist Party. For me, as for any communist upon whom such a great honor has been bestowed, there is nothing more important than to serve the Soviet people under the tested leadership of the Communist Party.

V. V. Kuznetsov then expressed his profound thanks to his agent -- the Hero of Socialist Labor and steel smelter at the Elektrostal' Plant V. D. Postnikov, -- and also to the comrades who spoke for their warm words and good wishes. It is especially pleasant, he emphasized, that my candidacies have been put forward by the glorious collective of the Order of Lenin and Order of the October Revolution Elektrostal' Plant imeni Tevosyan. A definite period of my work in metallurgy, as has already been said here, was connected with this plant to which I was sent as a young specialist at the end of the first and beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan. Working later in Glavspetsstal', I maintained the closest contacts with my home plant. For its experience had to be transferred to new electrometallurgy enterprises in the Ukraine, the Urals, and the Far East, which at that time was the work in which Glavspetsstal' was engaged.

The Elektrostal' Plant was the flagship in the mastery of special steels and alloys, the "Magnitka of High Quality Metal" during the years of industrialization. It played an important role in strengthening the defense capacity of our country in the defeat of fascist Germany. And it continues to remain this kind of plant.

Until the Great Patriotic War the city of Elektrostal' was basically a city of metallurgical workers. Now it is a city not only of metallurgical workers, but also of machine builders, printers, construction workers, and workers in other branches of the economy.

The giant of heavy machine building -- the "Elektrostal'tyazhmash" Production Association which arose on the basis of the Novo-Kramotorsk Machine Building Plant which was partially evacuated during the years of the Great Patriotic War -- is widely known in the country. Today it is the country's head enterprise for the designing and production of pipe mills which in their technical and economic indicators are as good as the best foreign models.

The characterization of the city of Elektrostal' would be incomplete if we did not mention that now it is one of the largest cities in suburban Moscow which personifies the very concept of a socialist city with its spacious squares and prospects, palaces of culture and sports, and new high rise residential areas amidst dense greenery in place of torn down workers' barracks, dilapidated wooden houses, and drained swamps. A park with water basins comes right up to the city. It is a city in which it is comfortable to live and work and rest. Elektrostal' is a city of scientists, designers, students, and pupils in tekhnikums and vocational and technical schools.

In keeping with a good tradition, during the election campaign, the candidate noted, we summarize the results of the path we have covered, look into the future, and, so to speak, take the measure of our strength and possibilities for the conquest of new heights in communist construction. In the decree of the CC CPSU "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin" it is emphasized that as a result of the many-sided organizational and political work of the party, and the selfless labor of our working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, during the last decade and a half our homeland has made substantial progress in all of the sectors of communist construction.

We rightly connect all of the accomplishments of the Soviet people and the emergence of the country of Soviets on the frontier of developed socialism with the many-sided work of the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Politburo of the CC led by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev -- a faithful continuer of the great Lenin's cause, an outstanding present-day government and political leader of the international communist and workers' movement and a consistent fighter for peace.

The fruitful work of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for the good of the people and in the name of preserving peace has won him the profound respect of Soviet people and of all of the honest people of the world. It is for

this reason that the workers of the Russian Federation and of the other union republics have named Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev as their first candidate for deputyship to the Supreme Soviet.

Slightly less than five years separates us from the previous elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, V. V. Kuznetsov emphasized. This segment of time which is quite small by historical measures has found a place in itself for truly outstanding events; the 25th CPSU Congress was held which defined magnificent tasks in the field of domestic and foreign policy of our country. The new USSR Constitution was adopted -- the Manifesto of the Society of Developed Socialism. The Constitution of the RSFSR and the constitutions of the other union republics and autonomous republics were adopted on its basis. The country festively celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. During all of these years Soviet people steadfastly went forward along the path of communist constructive work.

At the November Plenum of the CC CPSU and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which took place last year the results of the development of our economy during four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan were summed up. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the Plenum, "... since the beginning of the five-year plan, by implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, we have made substantial progress in the development of our economy, in improving the material and cultural levels of the people, and in strengthening the defense capacity of our homeland."

National income -- this concentrated indicator of our achievements and chief source for the further development of the country and for improving the people's wellbeing -- increased during the four years by 16.2 percent. Substantially more industrial and agricultural output was obtained than during the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In 1979 the value of the output produced came to 606 billion rubles in industry and 123.5 billion rubles in agriculture. The production of consumer goods increased. The dimensions of our construction are enormous: during the four years alone around 1,000 large state industrial enterprises were commissioned.

The party's agrarian policy was consistently put into practice. During the four years of the five-year plan the amount of capital investments in this branch came to 136 billion rubles. This is more than was provided for in the five-year plan. The average annual grain harvest during this period came to 209 million tons, which is almost 27 million tons than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The year 1979 was an extremely difficult one for agriculture on account of extremely unfavorable weather conditions in a number of areas of the country. Nevertheless, in the country as a whole 179 million tons

of grain were harvested. The virgin lands played a considerable role in this. The grain farmers of Kazakhstan achieved remarkable successes. They filled the homeland's granaries with 1,262,000,000 poods of high quality grain. A number of krais and oblasts of the RSFSR made a large contribution to grain procurements. The republic's farmers kept their word with regard to growing industrial crops.

The constant growth of our economy is a reliable basis for raising the standard of living of the people and for the consistent fulfillment of the social program which was adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. Compared to 1955, in 1979 real per capita income increased by 1.9 times, and during the four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan by more than 13 percent. The assignments of the five-year plan to raise the wages of workers and employees and also to increase the income of kolkhoz workers are being fulfilled. There has been an increase in payments and benefits from the social consumption funds whose amount last year reached 110 billion rubles.

Housing construction is being conducted on a large scale in our country. In 15 years housing conditions have been improved for more than 160 million Soviet people. More funds than were provided for by the 10th Five-Year Plan have been allocated for housing and social and cultural construction. During the four years 423.5 million square meters of housing was built.

The workers of the Russian Federation are making a weighty contribution to the development of our economy and to the accomplishment of the social tasks and fulfillment of the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In five years 700 large industrial enterprises were built on its territory. Especial attention was devoted to the development of the key branches of the economy and to the further formation of the Western Siberian, Eastern Siberian, and South Yakutsk territorial-production complexes and to the construction of BAM. the program for the transformation of the republic's non-black-earth zone was carried out on a large scale. The appearance of the republic is changing markedly. You, yourselves, see this very well from the example of Mokovskaya Oblast and your remarkable city of Elektrostal', the speaker emphasized.

The workers of suburban Moscow have been working well during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The oblast's industry fulfilled its 1979 plan for output sales ahead of schedule. Since the beginning of the five-year plan industrial production has increased by 17.3 percent. The increase in production has been achieved basically through an increase in labor productivity. Last year our agricultural workers fulfilled their plans for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and eggs.

I have already spoken comrade workers of Elektrostal' about your inestimable contribution to industrialization and to the strengthening of our country's defense capacity, V. V. Kusnetsov said. In our day also the output which is being produced by the industrial enterprises of your city meets the highest scientific and technical demands. The non-rusting, rapid-cutting, heat-resistant, and precision steels and alloys of the metallurgical plant imeni Tevosyan provide for the production of the most complex and most improved products of those branches of industry which play a decisive role in accelerating technological progress.

During the present five-year plan the collective of the "Elektrostal'-tyazhmash" Association has supplied the metallurgical plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Dnepropetrovsk with the unique equipment of an axle rolling mill. The new technology makes it possible to produce hollow railroad axles which are stronger than the solid ones. This means it will be possible to increase the carrying capacity of rolling stock, to increase the speed of trains, and to economize thousands of tons of metal. For the first time in world practice a technology is being successfully refined for obtaining reliable super-strong multi-layer large-diameter pipes for main gas pipelines.

The workers of Elektrostal' are now making their contribution to the country's cultural potential. A book factory which has been built here and which is equipped with the latest printing equipment produces one million books a year.

The individual examples of the achievements of some of the city's industrial enterprises which have been cited here vividly testify to a high scientific and technical level of production, to the fruitful collaboration of specialists and workers, and to the blending of scientific thought and the expertise of skilled hands.

The workers of Elektrostal' have always been marked by their constant creative searching. They have been the initiators of remarkable innovative initiatives. To this day the laconic appeal "Yesterday's Record is Today's Norm!" sounds topical. This initiative was achieved as early as 1972 by the team of the smelter Anotoliy Romanovich Koroten'kov who is now a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and winner of the USSR State Prize. The initiative of the Elektrostal' steel smelters received the widest dissemination in the labor collectives of our country.

And now there is a new initiative by the Elektrostal' workers -- "Personal Efficiency Accounts for All Teams and Workers, and a Creative Plan for Every Specialist." This initiative has been approved by the Moscow Oblast Party Committee and has received wide support at the oblast's industrial enterprises.

The following people are working with initiative: the overall team leader Valeriy Mikhailovich Spiryaev and the carousel lathe operator Sergey Grigor'yevich Gavriyev from "Elektrostal'tyazhmash," the crane operator of the interbranch enterprise of industrial railroad transport Viktor Lavrent'yevich Luk'yantsev, the driver team leader at the motor vehicle transport enterprise Sergey Yakovlevich Dorozhenko, the team leader of the Komsomol-youth painting team Anna Pavlovna Vorontsova, and many, many others. The candidate warmly thanked all of the advanced production workers and innovators for their valorous and enterprising work for the good of our beloved fatherland. He also sincerely greeted the collectives of all of the enterprises which with their selfless labor are successfully implementing the magnificent tasks set by the 25th Congress of the Communist Party.

Our achievements are especially clearly visible against the background of the chronic crises in the capitalist world, the speaker continued. Economic instability, growing unemployment, inflation, and the rising cost of living are being aggravated by such serious dislocations as the energy, raw materials, and currency crises. Millions of people in the West have lost their hope for a better future, the degeneration of bourgeois "democratic" institutions is deepening, crime and venality by politicians and government officials are irrepressibly increasing, and the moral foundations are crashing down. In a word, whichever aspect of the present-day life of the western world we take, the conclusion drawn at the 25th CPSU Congress to the effect that capitalism is a society without a future and that the future belongs to socialism and that historical truth is on its side becomes confirmed with new force.

The remarkable achievements of our country in all of the fields of communist construction gave rise to a feeling of legitimate pride in Soviet people and in our friends abroad. The attempts by bourgeois propaganda to present the state and development prospects of the Soviet economy in a distorted light cannot hide the truth from honest people in the West. And this is understood by the most sober-minded bourgeois scholars and specialists. Thus, the prominent American economist, Professor John Galbraith, who is by no means a supporter of our social and economic system has stated: "In evaluating the economic development of the Soviet Union there must not be any place for falsehood and the falsification of facts. There is no doubt that the USSR has achieved appreciable heights in its economic and social development which in the last decade have increased its attractive power." One cannot but agree with this evaluation.

However, V. V. Kuznetsov continued, our successes in economic construction could be even more substantial. For a number of positions there is a lagging behind the assignments of the five-year plan. In certain sectors of the economy they are being fulfilled with great strain.

It would be incorrect to remain silent about our shortcomings, the speaker emphasized. "If we," V. I. Lenin said, "are not afraid to speak even the bitterest and the hardest truths openly, we will learn, we will inevitably learn to win over all and any difficulties."

The housing problem has not been fully solved, although every year more than 100 million square meters of housing is built. The needs of Soviet people for certain industrial goods of a necessary quality are still not being met. The production of meat and of animal husbandry products is growing slowly. This was discussed with complete frankness at the November Plenum. The Central Committee of the party knows about these difficulties and is taking every measure to overcome them.

The chief reason for the retention of bottlenecks and shortcomings, as was completely correctly noted at the CC Plenum, consists in the fact that in the field of a further increase in production efficiency and improvement of work quality we have not succeeded in moving forward to the extent which was mapped out by the plan. The struggle for quality, for an increase in labor productivity, and for the achievement of high final results has not yet become the basis of the everyday work of many enterprises and associations. Quite a lot is lost from idle time, from a weakening of labor and production discipline, from inefficient production management, and from the slackness and lack of zeal of certain workers. Unfortunately, there are instances of the deception of the state, of false accounting, and of eyewash. They are inflicting serious material and moral damage to our society.

One of the key problems of the current stage of the development of the economy is providing for the growing needs of the economy for fuel and energy resources. The total fulfillment of the plans for the extraction of coal, petroleum, and gas and a careful expenditure of electric energy and fuel are of urgent importance.

Especial attention is being directed toward the necessity for proportional development and for rapidly pulling up to the mark such very important elements of the economy as transportation, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and chemistry.

The party regards it as necessary to sharply improve the situation in capital construction, to improve its quality and economical nature, and to increase the struggle for the timely commissioning of facilities and for the most rapid mastery of their capacities.

Everything that was said by L. I. Brezhnev at the November Plenum of the CC CPSU and in its decisions applies also to the enterprises and organizations of your city, the speaker said. For a number of reasons -- objective and subjective -- the city's industry has not yet been able

to reach the level of the control assignments of the five-year plan. Without removing responsibility from the ministries and departments which established planning assignments lower than the control figures for enterprises, from equipment and materials suppliers, and from construction and installation planning organizations, nevertheless, a deeper analysis has to be made of one's own reasons for the lagging and new reserves for accelerating growth rates have to be disclosed and put into action so that the Lenin anniversary year of the five-year plan becomes a year of shock labor.

The Plenum of the CC CPSU has demanded that the responsibility of cadres for their work be strengthened and that those who have become accustomed to shortcomings, who conceal them, and who lag behind the demands of life be held strictly to account. Party, government, and economic agencies, and trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations have to achieve the fulfillment of plans, make fuller use of the creative possibility of labor collectives, develop their initiative, and wage an irreconcilable struggle against idlers, truants, and the creators of defective work.

The decisions of the November Plenum of the CC CPSU and of the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet direct Soviet people toward new labor feats for the successful fulfillment of the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. This work should be assisted by the decrees of the party and government on improving planning and the economic mechanism which were adopted in 1979 and also by the decree of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, and All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions "On a Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and on a Reduction of Labor Turnover in the Economy." Their realization will make it possible to increase the efficiency of social production, speed up scientific and technological progress and labor productivity, and improve the quality of output.

Further on in his speech the candidate considered certain issues of the international situation. He noted that the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Politburo, and the Soviet government are showing enormous concern for ensuring peaceful conditions for the fulfillment of our communist construction plans and for preserving and strengthening peace in the world. The peace-loving foreign policy which was worked out and approved by the 25th CPSU Congress is being consistently implemented. The main result of this party policy is clear to all: thirty years of peace which the Soviet people have been enjoying — the longest period of peace during our entire history of our country.

During this time there has been an immeasurable growth in the international authority of the Soviet Union and the socialist commonwealth. The interaction of the socialist countries is becoming increasingly close.

With each passing year there is a strengthening of the economic integration of the states of the socialist commonwealth which today produce one-third of the world's industrial output. It is precisely the socialist countries which have been and which continue to be in the vanguard of the great battle for peace on the international arena. They are the ones who are the expressors of the most fundamental interests of mankind as a whole and it is they who take the initiative in advancing the most important proposals aimed at strengthening international peace and security.

The positive role of the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in international affairs is of especially great importance in the present complex situation. A profound and clear Marxist-Leninist analysis of this situation was given in the replies of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to a PRAVDA correspondent on 13 January of this year. Two opposed tendencies can be clearly traced in international affairs. On the one hand, the consistent and creative pursuit by our party of a course aimed at peace, detente, and disarmament has made it possible to achieve a great deal. The "cold war" began to give way to cooperation on an equal and mutually advantageous basis and to joint searches for ways to lower the level of military confrontation.

At the same time an activization of the forces which oppose detente is in evidence. A deliberate exacerbation of the international situation by imperialism — this is its reply to the strengthening of the positions of socialism and to the upsurge of the workers' and liberation movements. The imperialists would like to see in detente a guarantee of the preservation of reactionary and anti-popular regimes. But, if this does not succeed, imperialism is ready to destroy detente and to begin again to rattle sabres.

The beginning of the new year was marked in the countries of the West by a wave of hysteria connected with the so-called "Afghanistan question." The essence of the matter is well known. Against the people of Afghanistan which in April 1978 had taken the path of progressive transformations there was formed a kind of "holy alliance" of American imperialism, Peking expansionism, and those reactionary circles within Afghanistan itself which had lost their power and privileges.

In the situation which had developed, the Soviet Union, at the request of the Afghan government and in pursuit of its international duty and in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Good Neighborliness, and Cooperation, came to the assistance of the people of Afghanistan in order to help it repel armed intervention from outside. It is clear that the USSR could not permit the transformation of neighboring Afghanistan into a springboard for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union.

V. V. Kuznetsov stated that in a speech to Congress President Carter put forward an openly militaristic and aggressive program and, in essence, made claims to world domination.

The American administration is attempting to justify its aggressive course by false references to a Soviet threat and with the events in Afghanistan. However, as L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent, the real reason, of course, is not to be found here. If there were no Afghanistan, the United States and NATO would invent another imaginary pretext for exacerbating the situation in the world.

It goes without saying that all of these hit-and-run attacks will not be able to shake the Soviet Union; the history of our country shows that such hopes are completely groundless. The Soviet Union will be able to stand up for its legitimate interests and for the interests of its allies and friends. In essence, having taken a course aimed at curtailing peaceful cooperation with the USSR, the ruling circles of the United States are causing harm above all to the American people itself.

At the same time, such actions by the leading power of the capitalist world have a dangerous destabilizing influence on the international situation.

Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union is continuing to persistently and consistently wage a struggle for the relaxation of international tensions and for peace and international security. In contrast to Washington, the position of the USSR consists in continuing the negotiations begun in recent years on many issues in order to halt the arms race; negotiations, of course, which are honest and equal and based on a strict observance of the principle of equal security. The Soviet Union stands in favor of a constructive Madrid meeting of the participant countries of the general European conference and of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament and on weakening the military confrontation on the European continent which was proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries.

The Leninist foreign policy of our country remains unshakable, the speaker said. This policy combines a consistent love for peace with a firm rebuff of aggression. It has justified itself during the past decades and we shall continue to follow it. And it is absolutely clear that the greater the economic might of our country, the more reliable the guarantee of our peaceful life. These guarantees are being created by the labor of the entire Soviet people, and it can be said that every ton of steel and every machine which is produced at our plants and every pood of grain which is grown by the workers of our fields is a contribution to ensuring peace and security.

The further growth of our economy, an improvement of the wellbeing of the Soviet people, and a strengthening of our country's defense capacity are inseparably bound up with a consistent development of all of the elements of the political system of our society, with the comprehensive development of socialist democracy, and with a strengthening of ideological work.

The Soviets of People's Deputies -- agencies of genuine people's power -- have been and continue to be a subject of special concern for the Communist Party. In recent years the party has worked out and implemented a large number of measures to expand their authority and increase their role in communist construction.

In the single system of Soviets a very important role belongs to the USSR Supreme Soviet -- the highest agency of state power in the country. The adoption of the Basic Law of the country laid the basis for a qualitatively new stage in the work of the Supreme Soviet.

The candidate considered the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet in detail. The election of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was of especial importance. This gave a new impulse to the work of the supreme agency of state power and to its Presidium. The speeches of Leonid Il'ych at the meetings of the Presidium and his statements and conclusions are of enormous theoretical and practical importance for the work of the entire system: the Soviets, their executive and administrative bodies, the permanent commissions, and the deputies.

Guiding itself by the principles of the party congresses and Plenums of its Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet works on a wide range of problems in the field of state, economic, and social and cultural construction. The country's supreme agency of power constantly keeps the problems of raising the standard of living of Soviet people at the center of its attention.

The laws on the state plan and the budget which are adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet are a great organizing force in the accomplishment of the tasks of economic and social development which were mapped out by the 25th Party Congress. The consideration of these problems at a session is preceded by careful preparatory work in the permanent commissions of the chambers.

This is the way it was before the Second Session of the Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which was held in November of last year. Long before the session an active search took place in the permanent commissions for reserves for increasing production efficiency and making better use

capital investments and material and labor resources. The deputies made many valuable suggestions. Their recommendations were reflected in the laws on the State Plan and State Budget for 1980 which were approved by the session.

Legislative work occupies a large place in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Proceeding from the demands of the USSR Constitution and the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, consistent work is carried out in the Supreme Soviet to strengthen the legal basis of our state and social life.

The legislative work plan is being successfully realized. At the last session alone such important acts as the laws on people's control, the supreme court, the procurator's office, the State Arbitration, and the legal profession were adopted.

In working out and adopting laws, the Supreme Soviet proceeds from the idea that each of their points and every norm in them has to be strictly executed. A verification of execution and control over compliance with the laws occupies an important place in the work of the Supreme Soviet, its Presidium, and its permanent commissions.

Direction of the Soviets of People's Deputies is one of the very important directions of the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet regularly considers questions relating to the practice of the reception of the population at the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies, at enterprises, and institutions; the practice of holding sessions; and the carrying out of the orders of voters, and the suggestions and recommendations of deputies, and so forth. Decrees have been adopted by the Presidium on the tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies which follow from the decrees of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work"; "On a Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of the Party and Government Agencies"; and "On a Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and Reduction of Labor Turnover in the Economy."

At the same time, quite a bit still has to be done in order for our legislation to meet the tasks of mature socialism in the best way possible and for the Soviets to fully implement the authority which has been granted to them by the Constitution.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution and of the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics V. V. Kuznetsov continued, has created the necessary conditions for elevating the work of all of the elements of the Soviets of People's Deputies to a higher level, for strengthening

their influence on all aspects of society, and expanding and deepening their ties with the masses. Today the Soviets which bring together 2,200,000 people's deputies and a public aktiv of more than 30 million people represent an enormous creative force. They have begun to help the party more actively to carry out its plans in all of the spheres of state, economic, and social and cultural construction.

Ensuring the overall economic and social development of their territories is an important direction in the work of the local Soviets. A definite amount of experience has been gained in this work. The Soviets have to increase their attention to the problems of planning industrial and agricultural production, of uniting the resources of enterprises which are used for improving services for the population, and of the fulfillment by the ispolkoms of the Soviets of the function of a single client in housing and cultural and domestic construction and in the improvement of cities, settlements, and villages, and of increasing the production of consumer goods. The agencies of people's power have begun to find better solutions to the problems of environmental protection and rational land use and to show more concern for improving public health, trade, public catering, and domestic services. There has been a marked improvement of control by the Soviets over the fulfillment of economic plans and the realization of deputy's proposals and voter's orders. This is convincingly confirmed by the example of the work of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and its agencies.

The speaker emphasized that a larger amount of useful experience had been gained in recent years by many of the republic's Soviets, particularly those of Moskovskaya Oblast. Under the leadership of party organizations, they are conducting many-sided work to improve the running of the economy and planning and management and to raise the level of the work of all of the services which have the task of satisfying the social and cultural needs of the population. The importance of the Soviets' sessions has increased, the permanent commissions have become more active, and there is more publicity in their work.

What has been said applies in full measure to the Elektrostal' City Soviet of People's Deputies. It would be appropriate in this connection to note with satisfaction that during the current convocation more than 200 diverse issues have been examined at the sessions, in the permanent commissions, and in the territorial deputies' groups. They concern practically all of the aspects of the city's life.

Work is being performed to improve the organizational forms and methods of the work of the City Soviet and its agencies. Traveling meetings of the permanent commissions, deputy days, and reports to the voters have begun to be practiced more frequently. All of this helps the Soviet to have a better knowledge of the workers' needs, and makes its work not only richer, but also, as they say, more visible.

While we pay tribute to the successes which have been achieved in the development of the city's economy, we must not close our eyes to important shortcomings, V. V. Kuznetsov said. Unfortunately, the housing construction plans are not being fulfilled, certain communal services are not operating sufficiently efficiently, and the problem of providing a full water supply for the city has been dragged out. It is essential to seek the elimination of the above and other shortcomings more energetically, making full use of the existing possibilities.

The education of the workers and the consolidation of the Soviet socialist way of life is one of the paramount tasks of the agencies of people's power. Here, as the party points out, there exists an important front in the struggle for communism, and the course of our economic construction and the social and political development of the country will increasingly depend upon our victories on this front.

The basic directions of ideological and educational work have been defined by the 25th CPSU Congress. Consistently seeking to realize them, the Central Committee of the party has recently undertaken a number of important steps in this field. The decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" and the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers occupy an especial place among them. It would be difficult to over-estimate in this connection the influence on the content of all of the work on communist education of the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and of his works "Little Land," "Regeneration," and "Virgin Lands."

The Soviets have to make fuller use of all the possibilities and resources at their disposal for a comprehensive improvement of political and educational and mass cultural work. The development of socialist competition, the strengthening of labor and state discipline, and an increased role for labor collectives in education have to be at the center of their attention.

In the metaphorical expression of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the labor collective is a kind of home, family, and school. It is here that the party's plans are directly put into practice, that our material and spiritual wealth is created, and that characters mature and become tempered. It is here that life and professional experience is acquired. It is pleasant, the candidate emphasized, that many of the city's labor collectives are in fact carrying out that exceptionally important role which has been assigned to them by the new USSR Constitution.

The education of a person is a many-faceted process. It presupposes a resolute eradication of such ugly phenomena which can still be found in our life as mismanagement, violations of labor discipline and public

order, parasitism, drunkenness and hooliganism, and money-grubbing and bribe-taking.

The party is demanding a greater struggle against violations of law and other anti-social manifestations. This is very forcibly reemphasized in the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On Improving the Work to Protect Law and Order and Increasing the Struggle Against Violations of Law" and in the decree of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions "On a Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and a Reduction of Labor Turnover in the Economy."

Unfortunately, the speaker pointed out, the struggle against anti-social manifestations frequently has the character of a campaign in our country. Why should we hide it, in certain places there is a condescending attitude toward drunkards and violators of labor discipline and of public order. Frequently large plans of measures to fight against crime are made up. But many of them just remain on paper. Formalism is intolerable in any sphere of activity, but it is enormously harmful in the work of education.

It is essential to create the kind of atmosphere in every labor collective which would exclude the appearance of any violation. And this is possible on condition that there is a high level of mutual exactingness in which everybody -- from the director to the ordinary worker -- serves as an example of civic honor and is an active fighter for the establishment of the Soviet way of life.

Responsible tasks also face the agencies of the procurator's office, the militia, and the courts from which a more energetic and resolute struggle against violations of law is being demanded. Success here depends on above all the efficiency and purposefulness in their work and upon how closely they interact with public opinion.

In conclusion, the speaker noted that the election campaign which has developed around the entire country is demonstrating with new force the unity of the party and people and the solidarity of the block of communists and non-party members. Soviet people wholly and entirely approve of the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party, for these policies express their innermost hopes and thoughts. The workers are responding to the concern of the Communist Party with the development of a socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the economic and social development plans of the concluding year of the five-year plan and with high commitments which have been adopted in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

This year is the year when the Soviet people will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War which marks the

magnificence of the people's feat in the struggle against fascism. It is a year of active preparations for the next congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It need not be doubted that, closely united around the CPSU, the Central Committee, and the Politburo of the CC led by the true Leninist Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Soviet people will by the time of the forthcoming 26th Party Congress emerge on new heights of communist construction.

After having sincerely thanked the voters for the confidence they had shown in him, V. V. Kuznetsov expressed his certainty that armed with the decisions of the November Plenum of the CC CPSU the workers of the city of Elektrostal', under the leadership of their party organization, would achieve new successes and make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the large and responsible tasks facing them. He assured everyone that he would give all of his strength, experience, and knowledge to justify the high trust which had been shown him and would work tirelessly to realize the magnificent plans of the Communist Party which had been worked out and approved by the 25th CPSU Congress.

V. V. Kuznetsov visited the Elektrostal' Metallurgical Plant, the "Elektrostal'tyazhmash" Production Association, and a number of other enterprises, talked with the workers and specialists, and asked about their working, living, and recreation conditions. He acquainted himself with the new residential areas of the city and with certain social and cultural facilities. A discussion with party, government, and economic leaders was held in the city committee of the party and in the ispolkom of the City Soviet.

Kapitonov Speech

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNANIYA in Russian 31 Jan 80 pp 1,3

[Speech by I. V. Kapitonov: "The Unity of the People and the Party"]

[Text] Yesterday in Podol'sk, in the building of the party gorkom, there was a meeting between the voters of the Podol'sk City Election District and the Candidate for Deputyship in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, the Secretary of the CC CPSU Ivan Vasil'yevich Kapitonov.

The meeting was opened by the First Secretary of the Podol'sk City Committee of the CPSU L. A. Krasnoshchekova.

With great enthusiasm the meeting's participants elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The floor was given to the candidate's agent, N. Ye. Chivikova, a polisher at the plant imeni Kalinin. She described the life and work of I. V. Kapitonov and called upon all voters to vote unanimously on election day, 24 February, for the candidates of the indestructible block of communists and non-party members.

V. F. Timoshchenko, a brick-layer team leader at the Construction and Installation Administration-1 of the "Mosoblstroy" Trust No. 1, said in his speech that "every election campaign and every election to the agencies of power is always a great public holiday. I wish to express the most excited feelings and my love and gratitude to our native Leninist party, its Central Committee, and personally to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for their enormous concern about the wellbeing of Soviet people and the flourishing of our great homeland. A great honor befell me -- to participate in the work of the 25th CPSU Congress. And today, as a delegate to the Congress, I can say that Soviet people are successfully carrying out the plans which were mapped out by the party."

The meeting's participants -- A. I. Chernov, the director of the plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, A. V. Yegerev, an electrician at the machinery plant, and others -- spoke in their speeches about the endeavor of the workers to achieve great victories in the concluding year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The people of Podol'sk are now performing a shock watch in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, and they are full of determination to meet election day with new successes.

"I work at the city's largest secondary school -- No. 24," E. V. Shvedova, a teacher at this school, said. "There are around 2,000 pupils in it. The teachers' collective gives a great deal of its strength and energy to the education of the younger generation."

Our International Friendship Club is operating effectively -- recently the Kidovtsy celebrated the 95th anniversary of the birth of A. Zapototskiy whose name the club bears. We are actively preparing for an important anniversary -- the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin."

E. V. Shvedova then described the great concern which the Soviet state is showing for the development of public education. The city has 25 general educational schools in which tens of thousands of children are studying. Around 5 million rubles is spent every year from the city budget alone for the needs of education.

The First Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the CPSU V. I. Konotop took part in the work of the meeting.

The participants in the meeting unanimously approved of the wise domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its

Leninist Central Committee and spoke with pride about the great achievements of the Soviet people in realizing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Having been given a warm greeting by those present, I. V. Kapitonov delivered a speech. He expressed his sincere thanks to the collectives of the enterprises and organizations and to all of the workers of the Podol'sk City Election District who again nominated him as a candidate for Deputyship to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. I. V. Kapitonov said that he attributes the great trust shown in him entirely and wholly to our native Communist Party -- the political leader of the Soviet people, and the inspirer and organizer of all of our victories.

The speaker then said that the preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies are taking place in our country in an atmosphere of universal political and labor enthusiasm. They convincingly demonstrate the universally public approval of the domestic and foreign policies of the party and of the work of the Central Committee of the CPSU and of the Politburo of the CC led by the tested party and state leader and the staunch Marxist-Leninist, the ardent fighter for communism, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The workers of all of the union republics have unanimously named Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as their first candidate for Deputyship. They have expressed their sincere feelings of love and profound respect for Leonid Il'ych for his constant selfless work on behalf of the people's happiness and the flourishing of our homeland and their ardent gratitude for his enormous contribution to the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world.

It is with great happiness, I. V. Kapitonov said, that I perform an honorable commission from Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and convey to you, dear comrades, and to all of the workers of the city of Podol'sk his sincere greetings and best wishes for success in your work for the good of our socialist homeland and for your great happiness and prosperity.

More than four years separates us from the previous elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics. This period was saturated with the enormous constructive work of our party and people to realize the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The past years have been marked by a steady growth of our economy, a further strengthening of the might and defensive capacity of our country, and a comprehensive development of the political system of socialism. They took place under the token of a strengthening of the moral and political unity of Soviet society, of the alliance of the working class,

kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, and of the indestructible friendship and fraternity of all of the nations and peoples of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev gave a profound scientific analysis of the work which has been done to carry out the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the plans of the Tenth Five-Year Plan in his remarkable speech of November (1979) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

Compared to the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, during the four years 323 billion more rubles of national income was obtained and 600 billion more rubles of industrial output. Around 1,000 large industrial enterprises were put into operation, and more than 500 billion rubles in capital investments were used.

Gross agricultural output has increased appreciably. The average annual grain harvest came to 209 million tons. State grain resources provide fully for supplies of bread and bread products for the population.

The material wealth of society is increasing and the wealth of the workers is increasing. The assignments of the five-year plan to increase the wages of workers and employees and also the income of kolkhoz workers are being fulfilled. The real per capital income of the population has increased by more than 13 percent. And this is being felt by every Soviet family.

In 1979, an especially difficult year for the economy, its further growth was ensured. The increase in industrial production came to 3.4 percent. The grain growers of Kazakhstan and a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and the cotton growers of the Uzbekistan and of other cotton growing republics gratified our homeland with new successes. Last year the realization of the social program which has been planned continued in a consistent manner.

In all of this there is the will and energy of the party and the selfless labor of the Soviet people.

The high and stable development rates of the economy of the Russian Federation give rise to satisfaction. During the period between the elections fixed capital increased by 46 percent in the republic and the production of industrial output by 27 percent. Production increased at outstripping rates in machine building, metal working, and in the petrochemical and other branches which determine technological progress. Russia's cities and villages are being beautified. During these years more than 31 million people improved their housing conditions.

The productive forces of the Moscow area and of its large industrial center -- Podol'sk -- are developing dynamically within the channel of the single economic complex of the country.

Under the leadership of the Moscow obkom during the years of the current five-year plan a large step has been taken in the oblast, in Podol'sk, and in the rayon along the path of increasing the production and scientific and technical potentials and of improving the living and working conditions of the people.

During the four years industrial production increased by 18.9 percent at Podol'sk enterprises. This is more than the plan. And what is especially important is that almost the entire increase was obtained through an increase in labor productivity.

It is pleasant to note, I. V. Kapitonov then emphasized, that since the beginning of the five-year plan 570 new types of output have been mastered here and more than 100 products have been certified with the State Token of Quality. The proportion of highest category products increased by 2.6 times and comes to 24 percent of total production. These are good indicators.

The fact that a large amount of work on the reconstruction and reequipping of production is being performed at Podol'sk enterprises deserves approval. More than 100 shops and sectors have undergone overall mechanization, 210 automatic and flow lines have been put into operation, and almost 1,500 units of new highly productive equipment have been installed.

The speaker said that he had had occasion at different times and very often to visit Podol'sk enterprises. And each time you note with satisfaction how the standard of production is rising and you see the growing ability of people to work in a modern way. And this is one of the main guarantees of success.

An example of highly efficient work is demonstrated by the remarkable collective of the double order wining machine building plant imeni Ordzhonikidze where the latest equipment for atomic and thermal electric power stations is produced. This enterprise is outstripping the assignments of the five-year plan. Last year 760,000 rubles worth of output was produced here on the basis of counter-plans. A substantial economy of metal, electric energy, and fuel has been achieved.

Successful work is being done by the collectives of the machinery plant imeni Kalinin, the elevator plant, and many other of the city's enterprises.

In today's Podol'sk tens of thousands of workers, engineering and technical workers, and employees are laboring in industry, construction, and transportation. A large detachment of our scientific intelligentsia is concentrated in scientific research and planning and design institutions. In plant shops, at construction sites, and in scientific laboratories -- everywhere the city's workers are showing a conscientious and creative attitude toward their work and selflessly working for the good of our homeland.

I would like today to express my kindest and most sincere words about the work of the member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the machinist team leader at the machinery plant imeni Kalinin, and the Hero of Socialist Labor Valentin Grigor'yevic Semenov who fulfilled his personal five-year assignment by 7 November 1979.

The Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, assembler team leader at the cable plant, and Komsomol member Lidiya Nikolayevna Akimova is a repeated winner of socialist competitions. She really does work in a communist manner and rightfully bears the title of a Distinguished Quality Worker.

The team leader at the "Mosoblistroy" Construction Trust No. 1 and Honored Construction Worker of the RSFSR German Il'ich Vinogradov is known for his glorious deeds. His team completed its four-year assignment of the five-year plan in advance.

It is impossible to cite the names of all of our advanced people. Quite a few of them work in public education, in health care, in domestic services, and in all of the spheres of activity. These people are demonstrating models in labor, increasing our material and spiritual wealth, and preserving and developing the best traditions of Podol'sk. Glory and honor to them -- our advanced production workers and innovators!

I. V. Kapitonov noted in his speech that he was meeting today with the representatives of the workers and intelligentsia of the city. But we do not forget for a minute our class brothers, those who are working on the fields and farms of Podol'skiy Rayon. They are working well and ensuring a steady increase in the yields of our fields and the productivity of our livestock. Last year which was a quite difficult one 24.8 quintals of grain was obtained per hectare, 173 quintals of potatoes, and 429 quintals of vegetables. Milk yield per cow came to 44,000 kilograms.

The workers of agriculture are successfully overcoming the difficulties caused by the hard conditions of this year's livestock wintering. They are doing everything to preserve the herds and to fulfill their plans for the sale of meat and milk to the state.

It is gratifying that the inhabitants of the city are looking upon rural work and needs as their own and are showing concern for a thorough strengthening of patronage relations. This is a vivid manifestation of the close collaboration of the workers of the city and the village and of their mutual assistance and support.

The collectives of the industrial enterprises of Podol'sk have helped build many structures for the storage and processing of agricultural output and feeds. A substantial amount of work has been done to mechanize labor intensive processes on livestock sections and in machinery repair workshops and a large amount of spare parts for machinery and equipment has been manufactured.

This is a correct direction of patronage assistance. It serves to strengthen the industrial basis of agricultural production and the successful realization of our party's agrarian policy.

As is the case in the entire country, a great deal is being done in Podol'sk to solve social problems. During the years of the five-year plan 300,000 square meters of housing has been built in the city. This is as much as the entire housing fund in the city during the pre-war period. New schools, kindergartens and nurseries, stores, ateliers and workshops, a hotel, a kolkhoz market, and much else has been built. Domestic and medical services for the population are improving. A large amount of attention is being given to environmental protection.

In a word, Podol'sk, which will celebrate its 200th anniversary next year is growing and becoming more beautiful with each passing year and the life of its people is becoming better and better.

Podol'sk's detachment of 25,000 communists is the fighting organizer of its workers. The city party organization conducts extensive and many-sided organizational and political work and skillfully unifies and mobilizes the collectives for the fulfillment of our economic and cultural construction plans. The experience which has been gained by it convinces us that the communists of Podol'sk are capable of accomplishing new and even larger tasks.

Our successes are indisputable, the Candidate said. They are creating a good basis for confident progress along the path of the construction of communism.

While paying tribute to the results which have been achieved, the party concentrates its attention on unsolved problems, on that which still has to be done. Such is the nature of communists: to never be satisfied with what has been achieved, to go further and to seek to achieve more.

The plan for the economic and social development of the country for 1980 which has been approved by the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet envisages further economic growth. It is planned to increase the production of industrial output by 4.5 percent and to increase labor productivity by 3.8 percent. Gross agricultural output is supposed to come to 136 billion rubles, or 11 million rubles more than last year.

The distinctive feature of this year is that it is the crowning point of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the base on which the following five-year plan is being constructed.

All of this obliges us to raise the work of party, state, and economic agencies and of trade union and Komsomol organizations to a higher level and to direct the creative efforts of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia toward new labor accomplishments.

At the November Plenum of the CC CPSU Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev clearly defined the key tasks which require constant attention and the greatest concentration of the party's and people's forces.

They are: the development of the fuel and energy base, power engineering, machine building, and the chemical and other branches of industry.

An essential improvement of the work of transportation and of the situation in capital construction.

The transformation of agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy and an increase in the production of food stuffs and consumer goods.

And an improvement of the system of management in the widest sense of this word.

Large and difficult tasks have been set. And now it is a matter of every party organization, every labor collective, and every Soviet person actively joining in their accomplishment.

In this connection, it has to be frankly said that many of our reserves are not yet being fully used. Here are some examples.

Frequently and not without good grounds the workers of railroad transportation are criticized for shortcomings. Justified complaints are received about a shortage of railroad cars. At the same time, cars frequently stand idle in excess of all norms at industrial enterprises. Such instances, unfortunately, exist in Podol'sk. To reduce idle time during loading and unloading means to put large economic reserves into action.

The speaker pointed out that there was still not enough metal in the country, although its production is continually increasing. One of the reasons for this is large amounts of waste in metal working. For example, at certain Podol'sk enterprises up to 30 percent of the metal goes into shavings. It is clear that much work and an improvement of technology is required here. Rationalizers, inventors, and people of ardent thought can and must do a great deal for this purpose.

Frequently large losses of thermal and electric energy are permitted at production sectors because of an incorrect equipment operations regimen, and sometimes because of simple mismanagement. There are also unutilized reserves for economizing energy resources in everyday life. It has to be well understood by everybody that no matter at what rate power engineering develops, the conservation of fuel and energy will continue to be of great state importance.

An improvement of matters of capital construction is an urgent necessity. The most serious attention has to be given to eliminating shortcomings in construction production.

As you understand, I. V. Kapitenov then said, I have touched upon only some of the questions which are of importance to our development. I want to emphasize once again that the struggle for efficiency has to be waged at every job and at all of the sectors of the economy. This is our most urgent task.

The 110th anniversary of the birth of the founder of our Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the creator of the world's first socialist state, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, is approaching. Soviet people are preparing to celebrate this glorious anniversary as a great public holiday, to celebrate it with new successes.

In response to the party's appeals, the workers of our cities and villages are full of determination to turn the concluding year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan into a year of shock Leninist labor. This is witnessed by the high socialist commitments of the workers of Moscow, and Leningrad, of the Belorussian, Kazakh, Uzbek, Georgian, and Azerbaijan SSRs, of Moskovskaya, Kievskaya, and other oblasts, and of many advanced collectives.

There has already been a discussion today in the meeting of the frontiers which have been mapped out for 1980 by the workers of your city and rayon. These are good frontiers.

The most important thing now is to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the commitments which have been adopted. The work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and of economic agencies has to be directed toward

this end. They have the task of developing socialist competition even more widely and of orienting it toward the achievement of qualitative indicators and high final results.

The more support that is given to advanced workers and innovators and the more attention and assistance which is given to lagging workers, the greater the effectiveness of competition. Records in production are not an end in themselves but a means of mobilizing the workers to the attainment of high common indicators. It is essential for everything progressive to obtain an extensive dissemination.

The speaker noted that in recent years there had appeared such innovations as the team organization of labor in industry, the Zlobin method in construction, and the job-plus-bonus links in agriculture. They are actively helping to increase the efficiency of collective labor and to develop the initiative of the workers. An atmosphere of support for these advanced forms of labor has to be created at all sectors.

It is necessary to increase the stimulating role of socialist competition in the development and fulfillment of intense counter-plans, in increasing labor productivity, economizing fuel and energy and raw material resources, and accelerating scientific and technological progress.

The absolute fulfillment of planning assignments and contract commitments has to be an immutable law of the work of every labor collective and every executive. This is the touchstone which verifies the maturity of economic cadres and party and government workers, their ability to perform their work skillfully, and to proceed above all from general national interests.

The Central Committee of the CPSU is orienting all party and government agencies toward ensuring a systematic verification of the fulfillment of assignments and decisions and toward increasing the demands upon executives who are responsible for the various work directions.

The agencies of people's control have an important role in this. It is their direct duty to actively help in the accomplishment of the social and economic tasks which are advanced by the party, to oppose everything that damages the interests of the state, and to call those guilty of mismanagement, bureaucracy, and red-tape strictly to account.

Recently a decree of the CC CPSU was adopted which is aimed at giving people's control even greater support from party agencies and at including the army of many millions of people's controllers more actively in the common struggle for the fulfillment of plans and for raising the level of economic work.

All of us, I. V. Kapitonov emphasized, acutely feel the necessity for strengthening labor discipline. This is understandable. Now, when the scope of economic work has grown to gigantic proportions and the network of economic relations is becoming increasingly complex and far flung, organization and order at every sector is especially essential.

From the first days of the formation of the Soviet state V. I. Lenin emphasized that "the communist organization of social labor toward which socialism is the first step will maintain itself as long as it is maintained on the basis of the free and conscious discipline of the workers themselves...."

Under present conditions the damage from any violation of labor discipline and of the standard regulations increases immeasurably. Our economy is incurring large losses which are the result of the unzealous attitude of certain workers toward their work, lateness and truancy, and frequent and unjustified shifts from one enterprise to another.

As is known, the decree of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions "On a Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and a Reduction of Labor Turnover in the Economy" was recently published. It provides for measures of an economic, organizational, and educational character and defines the concrete directions of the joint work of party, government, and public organizations in strengthening order in production and ensuring a more rational and efficient use of labor resources.

The decree has been met with approval by the broad masses of workers. It has to be seen to it that active work to realize it is carried out in every collective.

The Communist Party is showing constant concern for the further development of socialist democracy and for enlisting the workers in the solution of political, economic, and social problems on an ever wider scale.

After the adoption of the new USSR Constitution work in this direction was elevated to a qualitatively new level and deeply affected all of the spheres of the life of Soviet society.

Under these conditions all of these elements of our political system and, above all, the Soviets of People's Deputies are becoming more active. They vividly personify socialist people's power and in fact are the expressors of the fundamental interests of the workers.

The fruitful work of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the post of the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR

Supreme Soviet is of especial importance for improving the work of the Soviets on all levels.

More than 2.2 million deputies will be elected in the forthcoming elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and autonomous republics and to the local Soviets. The people's deputies are closely connected with labor collectives and with the population and represent a truly enormous power force in carrying out state power.

The present elections are being held for the first time on the basis of the new laws on elections to the republic and local agencies of power in which the democratic principles of the Soviet election system have received a further development.

The preparations for them are a truly public event in our country. Around 937,000 election commissions have been formed in our country for the purpose of carrying out the elections. More than 8.6 million representatives of workers' collectives and public organizations perform active work in them and this is socialist democracy in action.

An important component part of the work of the Soviets is the realization of the orders of the voters and of their proposals and comments on improving work in production and in the sphere of services and improving the work of government and economic agencies. The orders express the concern of people of labor for the affairs of their state and for public interests.

This is a very important matter, the speaker said. The local Soviets of People's Deputies of the last convocation alone adopted thousands of orders for execution and have been realizing them. The results of this work can be seen in Podol'sk also. It is important to ensure the most attentive attitude toward the orders which will be received during the course of the present election campaign.

The socialist state, V. I. Lenin said, is strong in the consciousness of its masses. Soviet democracy is a tested means of the further strengthening of the activeness and participation of each citizen in the affairs of his state, in economic and cultural development, and in communist construction.

Soviet people connect all of their aspirations and projects inseparably with the work of the Communist Party. Through its selfless service of the people and its constant struggle for its happiness, the party has rightly won itself the highest respect and the unlimited trust of the Soviet people. It is honorably carrying out its role of the leading and directing force of Soviet society.

Today our party has in its ranks more than 17 million of the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the

intelligentsia. Around 1.5 million primary and shop party organizations and party groups are operating in the very midst of the people and in the front lines of economic and cultural construction. The vanguard role of our communists shows itself vividly in our labor collectives. With their party work and personal examples they unite people and lead them to the fulfillment of the tasks which are put forward by the party.

This year is a year of active preparations for the 26th Party Congress. In preparing for the Congress party committees have to see to it that party influence on all sectors of production and public life and in all labor collectives becomes even deeper and more effective. The inexhaustible source of the mighty power and authority of our party is in the fighting spirit of the party elements, in the organization and unity of the actions of communists, and in their lofty ideological and moral qualities.

This year the 35th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War will take place. In fierce battles our army and people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, defended the honor and independence of their socialist fatherland and saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

The memory of the generations will always hold dear the magnificence of the feat of those who in battle showed unprecedented courage and heroism and selfless devotion to their homeland, party, and people.

Soviet people know and remember the heroic feat of the Podol'sk Military Cadets who gave their lives to stop the enemy who was breaking into Moscow. Today we utter words of profound respect and sincere gratitude to the veterans of the war, and to those whose self-sacrificingly labored in the rear. Their feat will always serve for our youth as a vivid example of lofty patriotism and a readiness at any moment to defend the gains of socialism. I. V. Kapitonov wished the veterans of the war and of labor good health, prosperity, and happiness.

Then, the speaker characterized the basic features of the present international situation. He said that the period which had passed since the elections was characterized by the energetic and fruitful work of our party and of the Soviet state to carry out the Peace Program which had been worked out by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist commonwealth are playing the most active and leading role in solving a fundamental problem of current international life — the prevention of war and the limitation and halting of the arms race. The untiring fighter for peace and the happiness of people, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, is giving all of his creative strength for the attainment of this great goal. The

consistent course of the party and government aimed at detente finds the complete approval and ardent support of Soviet people, of the peoples of the countries of the socialist commonwealth, and of all of progressive mankind.

A principled and politically weighed evaluation of the state of the present international situation was given in the clear and profound replies of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the questions of the correspondent of PRAVDA. It is emphasized very strongly in them that the intrigues of reaction will not push us off the correct path. The Communist Party will continue to steadfastly carry out a Leninist foreign policy which combines a consistent love for peace and a firm rebuff to aggression. It will show constant concern for creating favorable international conditions for the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people.

In conclusion, the candidate noted that the indestructible unity of the party and people had always been and continues to be a guarantee of our successes in the construction of communism. It finds its most vivid expression in the election block of communists and non-party members. There is no doubt that in the present elections this experienced block will again win a complete and unlimited victory!

I. V. Kapitonov expressed his sincere gratitude to the collectives for the confidence they had shown in him and assured them that he would give all of his strength to the cause of the Communist Party and to the service of the Soviet people.

During his stay in Podol'sk the Secretary of the CC CPSU I. V. Kapitonov visited a number of the city's enterprises. He spoke with the workers and specialists in the shops of the Mikroprovod Plant and the machine building plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. An exchange of opinion took place with party, government, and economic leaders. During the course of these meetings and discussions the questions of carrying out the decisions of the November (1979) Plenum of the CC CPSU and of increasing production efficiency and the quality of work were touched upon. A great deal of attention is being given to working and living conditions and to carrying out social measures in the collective.

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REGIONAL

BAKU PAPER REPORTS ALIYEV VICTORY DAY ACTIVITIES

LD281437 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 May 80 pp 1, 2

[AzerINFORM report: "The Glory of These Days Will Not Fade"]

[Excerpts] Heroes will never be overtaken by oblivion. High in the sky soars the stela of the obelisk in the Baku fraternal cemetery which crowned the exploits of more than 2,500 patriots who gave their lives in the name of the freedom of the land of the Soviets and peace and happiness on earth. Like sentries the young fir trees watch over their eternal sleep in the majestic memorial erected in honor of the soldiers who perished. Purple carnations and tulips flame on the stone slabs of the graves, a symbol of people's inextinguishable love.

9 May. Thousands of working people of Azerbaijan's capital have come to this sacred place to say once more: "No one is forgotten nothing is forgotten."

Dipping their battle standards, the army detachments froze in a strict line by the obelisk. Young Leninists form the memorial guard of honor in the avenues of the memorial complex.

To mournful martial music G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K. A. Khalikov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A. I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, lay a wreath from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. Wreaths are laid on behalf of the Baku gorkom and the Baku gorispolkom, the soldiers of the Baku garrison, veterans of the great patriotic war and labor collectives.

With a minute's silence those present honored the memory of the courageous soldiers who gave their lives for their fatherland. The national anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR resound.

To the sound of the song "Victory Day," paying military homage to those who fell, the soldiers of the honor guard stage a ceremonial march past.

With orders and medals on their chest--the rewards of a grateful motherland for the military exploits of its sons and daughters--the veterans of past battles arrive at the solemn ceremony--the soldiers of the illustrious 416th Red Banner Order of Suvorov Taganrog Infantry Division, the 18th Army and heroes of the Soviet Union.

G. A. Aliyev warmly greeted the former frontline soldiers, congratulated them on the national victory festival and wished them good health and continued presence among the ranks of the educators of Soviet patriots.

"On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the great victory," Comrade Aliyev said, "the memorial of glory to the liberators of the city of Taganrog and Rostovskaya oblast has been unveiled. The majestic monument has immortalized the exploit of the 416th Azerbaijan division which achieved military glory in the battle of Taganrog, the exploits of all the Soviet Forces and their steadfastness and courage displayed in the battles on the land of the don. This is a fitting monument to all the heroes of the battle."

F. A. Aliyev wished the veterans of the fight with fascism long life and courage. "Seeing such a fine, peaceful life all around," he said, "everyone must become stronger and younger in spirit. For we are profoundly fortunate people, having survived a cruel war, and now, 35 years after it ended, we rejoice at the victory achieved at a high price. This is our great good fortune."

On behalf of a combined trade union delegation from the countries of the Arab East Palestinian trade union representative (Yusif Irikat) said:

"Our delegation is experiencing a feeling of deep satisfaction on visiting Soviet Azerbaijan, a republic which has achieved so many outstanding successes. We are here for the festival of the great victory which the valiant Soviet people gained over the forces of Nazism, having routed it on their own country's territory and decisively destroyed it in the enemy's lair. The utter rout of fascism was primarily to the enormous credit of the Soviet Union. This victory changed the course of world history in favor of progressive mankind. Keeping this always in mind, we are making the gift of a monument to the heroes of the war who defended peace at the cost of their own lives."

Greeting the guests, G. A. Aliyev congratulated them on the recent 1 May celebrations--the festival of the fighting solidarity of the working people of the whole world--and on the Soviet people's day of victory in the great patriotic war. "The victory over fascism," he said, "is of world-wide historic significance. It not only marked the rout of fascism and our country's liberation from the Hitlerite invasion, it also rid all mankind of the terrors of Nazism and created the conditions for progressive development in the world. As a result of the victory, the national liberation movement and the revolutionary process received a boost in many countries."

Addressing the Arab guests, Comrade Aliyev wished the peoples of their countries success in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and for national liberation and in the building of a new life. "The Soviet people, including Azerbaijan's working people," he said, "express their solidarity with the Arab people's struggle for their national independence and with the Palestinian people's struggle against Zionism, Israeli aggression and the forces of imperialism. We have supported and will support you in this just struggle and are convinced that you will achieve victory."

Welcoming the members of a delegation of trade union activists from the All-Austrian Oil Refining Combine, G. A. Aliyev emphasized that present-day Austria owes its freedom and neutrality to the great victory over fascism. He wished the Austrian trade unions success in their struggle for the interests of the working people.

"We are very glad," Comrade Aliyev said, addressing the Vietnamese guests from the delegation of experts of the Vietnamese State Committee for Science and Technology, "that you are celebrating in our country the Soviet people's day of victory over Hitlerite Germany. War and its terrors are well known to you. The Vietnamese people fought long and courageously against American imperialism and won. The Chinese aggressors have tried to disrupt the peaceful life of socialist Vietnam which is creating a new society. But no enemy can frighten a people which prevailed in the struggle with American imperialism. The Soviet people have a profound sympathy with the Vietnamese people's struggle with the forces of imperialism, reaction and opportunism in the countries of Southeast Asia. We wish you much success in all your affairs."

The feat of the legendary 11th Red Army, which came to the aid of the insurgent working people of Azerbaijan in the unforgettable days of April 1920, is inscribed in gold in the annals of the Soviet people's struggle and victories. And at the glorious 9 May festival, turning their thoughtful gaze toward the great victory, the source of the monolithic cohesion of our country's people, the working people of Baku came toward the monument which immortalized this heroic page of history. With scarlet ribbons on their chest stand the veterans of the 11th Red Army, heroes of the revolution, many of whom, like the other ex-soldiers gathered here, subsequently traveled the hard roads of the patriotic war.

To the strains of the ageless revolutionary song "Bravely, Comrades, in Step..." flowers are laid at the monument's pedestal. In precise step the detachments of the honor guard pass by in a ceremonial march past.

Congratulating the veterans of the revolution and the great patriotic war on the victory festival, G. A. Aliyev thanked them warmly for their battle and labor exploits. "Soviet Azerbaijan, which is marking its glorious 60th anniversary," he said, "has a remarkable history. We rejoice that our days are now fine, and we are convinced that the days ahead will undoubtedly be even better."

The same day, the members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau visited the Divisional Commander D. D. Nakhichevanskiy specialist secondary school.

In ceremonial formation the ranks of the school's personnel and its former pupils--students of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Baku Higher General Military Command Academy and the S. M. Kirov Red Banner Caspian Naval Academy stood to attention on the parade ground.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers G. A. Aliyev warmly congratulated the teaching collective, graduates and students of the specialist school on the 35th anniversary of the great victory and wished them new successes in their labor, study and military service.

Speaking of the remarkable achievements in communist building by the Soviet people and the working people of Azerbaijan, Comrade Aliyev said: "For 35 years now we have been living and working under a peaceful sky. This is the result of the enormous, titanic activity of the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the tireless fighter for peace and the people's happiness, personally.

The party is doing everything to safeguard the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor. Standing guard over them are the glorious USSR Armed Forces who, during the great patriotic war years, demonstrated the indestructibility of the Red Army created by V. I. Lenin and the invincibility of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The CPSU and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev show enormous concern for our armed forces and for their being equipped with the most advanced equipment, weapons and everything essential to strengthen the defense might of the Soviet state even more. Now, on victory day, we can say with satisfaction that our forces are responding worthily to this concern, a tirelessly improving of their military skill and expertise and their combat and political training and reliably defending the Soviet motherland's sacred borders and the people's creative labor.

Having pointed out that the forces of reaction and imperialism are trying to complicate the international situation, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that this sets the Soviet Armed Forces new, responsible tasks. The ranks of our motherland's defenders require strong, reliable reinforcements. It is incumbent upon you students to take over the military baton from your fathers and forefathers, to dedicate yourselves to the noble and honored profession of defenders of the motherland. And may the Soviet people's victory in the great patriotic war and the military exploits of our forces always be an inspiring example to you. May Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who trod the difficult roads of war from its earliest days to the victory salute and

who now leads the Communist Party, Soviet state and USSR Defense Council, always be an outstanding model for you.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev once more expressed the wish that the school's pupils and the students of the military academies will persistently master military knowledge and study and serve with excellence among the ranks of the glorious defenders of our great socialist motherland.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ALIYEV HAILS KIROV AT OPENING OF BAKU FRIENDSHIP PALACE

LD270941 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[AzerINFORM report: "Our Strength Is in Fraternity. Opening of USSR People's Friendship Palace in Baku"]

[Excerpts] L. I. Brezhnev called the friendship of the peoples of our country and the international fraternity of working people the socialist system's great gains. And it is profoundly symbolic that the palace of the USSR people's friendship has begun its activity in Baku, a city of remarkable international traditions, on the very day of V. I. Lenin's 110th birth anniversary and on the eve of the glorious 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan and of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and representatives of the Baku public gathered for the opening of the palace at the foot of the monument to the true Leninist S. M. Kirov, whence there unfolds a majestic panorama of the worker-city.

The following came to the opening of the palace of the USSR people's friendship: G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K. M. Bagirov, A. I. Ibragimov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, V. S. Krasilnikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov and K. A. Khalilov, members of the bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and Z. I. Guseynova and G. Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Comrade G. A. Aliyev, who was warmly welcomed by the meeting's participants, delivered a speech to those assembled.

The opening of the palace of the people's friendship creates rich new opportunities for effective ideological and political education work and for the practical implementation of the party's programmed goals in the sphere of communist education.

"In resolving questions of the country's further development along the path indicated by Lenin," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "The party

attaches great significance to the permanent, systematic and profound education of all citizens of the Soviet Union in the spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism. These two concepts are for us an indivisible whole. Of course, they are instilled in working people by Soviet life itself and by our entire reality. But the conscious efforts of the party and all workers of the political and ideological front are also essential here. Our work in this direction is an extremely important part of the common cause of building communism." The task of party workers, social scientists, propagandists, agitators, journalists and masters of culture and the entire army of workers on Azerbaijan's ideological front consists of ensuring the persistent and energetic implementation of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions and in increasing the internationalist potential of socialist traditions. And for this purpose it is essential skillfully and fruitfully to make most beneficial use of the opportunities afforded by the palace of the USSR people's friendship.

The palace collective should profoundly and thoroughly study and propagandize the rich international ties and traditions of the Azerbaijan people and the republic's working people and comprehensively illuminate the fraternal friendship of the USSR's nations and nationalities in all its manifestations. One responsible research and scientific-propagandist task is the elucidation of the role of the great Russian people in the historic fate of the Azerbaijan people and the demonstration of the Azerbaijan republic's contribution to the building of socialism and communism in the Soviet country.

It is extremely important to ensure the further improvement of the system of international education which has developed in our country and the strengthening of all means and methods of propagandizing the international traditions of the Azerbaijan working people in the entire Soviet people.

Every page in the history of the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet country, of the mutual assistance and cooperation in the modern practice of Azerbaijan's mutual ties with other republics must become the subject of study and propaganda and enter the arsenal of international education. The creation of the palace of friendship will enable the effectiveness of international and patriotic education to be raised by means of visual agitation and propaganda. A great part is to be played by the new scientific ideological center in widely developing counterpropaganda and criticism of the anticommunist and bourgeois-nationalist falsifications of the CPSU's nationalities policy and our republic's socialist gains.

The republic's palace of the people's friendship is situated near the monument to Sergey Mironovich Kirov, which was erected at the highest point in our fine city and long ago became one of the main symbols of the international appearance of the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan. [applause]

This monument is an expression of the nationwide love and gratitude of the Azerbaijan working people to Sergey Mironovich Kirov, an outstanding figure

of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a loyal disciple and brother in arms of V. I. Lenin and a remarkable son of the great Russian people. (tumultuous applause)

S. M. Kirov was one of the glorious leaders of the legendary 11th Red Army sent by Lenin in April 1920 to aid the Azerbaijan people in the struggle for the victory of Soviet power.

It was at the will of the party and on V. I. Lenin's instruction that S. M. Kirov became head of the Azerbaijan party organization in 1921 during the complex period of the formation of the new social system in Azerbaijan and the fierce struggle against the enemies of Soviet power. He made a great contribution to the implementation of social transformations on the Azerbaijan land, to the strengthening of the republic's party organization and to the international rallying of its multinational population. (applause) S. M. Kirov went down in the history of Soviet Azerbaijan as the personification of the historic friendship of the Russian and Azerbaijan people and of the generous and unselfish help of Soviet Russia and its working class to our republic. (tumultuous applause)

And we see profound meaning and a natural link in the fact that the palace of the people's friendship will unfold its noble work precisely here, under the canopy of the Kirov monument--one of the main symbols of Baku City's internationalism. (applause)

We express the confidence that the activity of the palace of the USSR people's friendship will enrich the glorious international traditions of Soviet Azerbaijan and will increase the efficacy of the republic party organization's ideological work and the effectiveness of international education. We are certain that the palace of the USSR people's friendship will make a worthy contribution toward strengthening the Leninist heritage sacred to us--the indestructible friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples. (tumultuous applause)

Allow me on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to open the republic's palace of the USSR people's friendship. (Amid tumultuous and prolonged applause Comrade G. A. Aliyev cuts the scarlet ribbon at the entrance to the palace of the USSR people's friendship.)

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES FINAL SESSION OF AZERBAIJAN JUBILEE COMMISSION

LD271029 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHNIY in Russian 1 May 80 p 1

[AzerINFORM report: "To Consolidate and Augment Successes Achieved"]

[Text] The final session of the jubilee commission set up by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to prepare for and conduct the festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Azerbaijan CP was held 29 April under the chairmanship of G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The session was attended by leading party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic workers, leaders of ministries, departments, scientific establishments, creative unions and mass news and propaganda media, and literary and arts figures.

Comrade G. A. Aliyev addressed the session.

Summing up the work done, he pointed out with satisfaction that in the general opinion of the delegations from the union republics, Moscow and Leningrad which participated in the jubilee festivities and of the republic's aktiv and public, the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Azerbaijan CP passed off at a high ideological, political and organizational level. It worthily crowned the glorious 60-year path of Soviet Azerbaijan and its Communist Party.

The festivities demonstrated with new force the triumph of the ideas and cause of V. I. Lenin and Great October, the unbreakable unity of the party and the people and the close cohesion of Azerbaijan's working people around the Leninist party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. And this, Comrade Aliyev emphasized, is the chief political result of the jubilee festivities.

Soviet Azerbaijan's 60th anniversary was a great festival for the whole country. The participation of emissaries from all the union republics and the hero-cities of Moscow and Leningrad in the festivities on Azerbaijan

soil showed over and over again that the traditions of internationalism laid down by the older generations live and are being augmented in the accomplishments of our contemporaries. The great Leninist friendship, fraternity and indissoluble unity of the peoples is the basis of our social system, in which we take rightful pride.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings message and the personal cordial congratulations and good wishes to the working people of Azerbaijan from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, imparted special significance and meaning and special solemnity to the celebration of the republic's anniversary. They aroused joyful elation, were an inspiring stimulus and illumined our festivities with their bright light.

It is natural, Comrade Aliyev went on to say, that it was all preceded by great preparatory work--organizational, ideological and political, economic and technical. It was done very intensively and scrupulously, with full understanding of the responsibility for its results. The high quality and good level of preparation had a positive effect on the conduct of all the jubilee measures. The delegation leaders and all the republic's guests noted their high level, their emotional and intellectual content and their clarity, harmoniousness and perfection in all details.

The jubilee meetings in cities, rayons and labor collectives, the scientific and science-and-practice conferences, the plenums of the creative unions and the other measures held on the eve of the festivities got the latter off to a good start.

On their arrival in Baku the guests at once sensed the warmth, friendliness and sincerity of feeling of the Azerbaijan working people. And that sensation did not leave them throughout their stay in the republic.

The collectives of enterprises, scientific establishments and vuzes of Baku and Sumgait cordially and fraternally received the delegations from the union republics, Moscow and Leningrad. Those meetings were an exciting new manifestation of the indissoluble bonds of friendship and unity among all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups and of their readiness to broaden cooperation and mutual assistance in the name of further strengthening our motherland's might.

In this connection Comrade Aliyev especially noted the great preparatory work done by the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the economic leadership of the labor collectives which received the delegations.

The opening of the palace of the USSR people's friendship was a major event in the republic's sociopolitical life. The guests who visited it evaluated highly the very idea of creating the palace and its exhibition, which recreates the historic stages of the Azerbaijan people's friendship with the

great Russian people and with all the peoples of our country. The exhibition of national economic achievements gives a broad idea of the great successes achieved over 60 years in developing the republic's economy, science and culture. The monument to the memory of the 11th Red Army, which has immortalized its legendary feat, made a great impression on the guests.

The jubilee ceremonial session of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet was held at a high ideological and political level and in an elevated, joyful atmosphere and demonstrated the splendid moral and political atmosphere in the republic, the Azerbaijan working people's feelings of boundless gratitude to the Communist Party and their unshakable loyalty to Lenin's cause and the cause of Great October. We are deeply grateful, Comrade Aliyev said, to the delegation leaders who in their speeches at the ceremonial session spoke with great warmth and cordiality about Soviet Azerbaijan's achievements and expressed wishes for new, still greater successes in implementing the party's plans.

The military parade and demonstration by the working people of Baku, which were preceded by a colorful and emotional artistic prologue, left a profound impression on the memory of everyone who was in the V. I. Lenin square 26 April.

The reception marking the anniversary in the "Gyulistan" palace of joy passed off well. This grand, beautifully planned and executed monumental building is a good labor gift from construction workers for the republic's 60th anniversary.

Considerable work was done to put the city into shape and provide public services and amenities. All the services mobilized to serve the guests successfully coped with their tasks.

Comrade Aliyev especially noted the good work of the mass news media and the success of the exhibitions of decorative and applied art, children's drawings and photographs.

Everyone has worked well and shown genuine interest, patriotism and the desire to do everything as well as possible. On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee he thanked all who, through their strenuous and fruitful labor, have ensured that the Azerbaijan people's holiday has taken place at a level worthy of the people's successes.

The greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's congratulations are both a great honor and a great vote of confidence. And our task, Comrade Aliyev stressed, is to justify the confidence given. The festive measures are not an end in themselves. We must make skillful use of people's political and labor mood to increase the successes, to unconditionally fulfill the plans and the high socialist pledges of the final year of the 10th 5-year plan as a whole in terms of all indicators. Everything which has been accumulated must be efficiently applied in order to strengthen the organizational and ideological activity of party, Soviet,

trade union and Komsomol organizations, and to improve the work of the state apparatus and the economic machinery.

It is essential to make widespread and effective use of the results of the anniversary celebrations to improve work on the working people's international education and to strengthen the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples headed by the Great Russian people. Every working person, especially young people, must be inculcated with an awareness of his own participation in and responsibility for the affairs of the republic and the whole country.

The high standard of organization, discipline and interaction achieved during the preparations for the anniversary must be maintained and increased. It is precisely such a style which must become the everyday norm of the life and activity of every party committee, every ministry and every labor collective.

We always, Comrade Aliyev stressed, evaluate self-critically that which has been achieved and strive to prevent complacency and self-satisfaction. This is what the party teaches us, and we have been guided by these requirements for all the past 10 years which have been red banner years for the republic. Recognizing our responsibility to the party and the people, we must do everything necessary to make the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new, still greater victories.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev congratulated those assembled and, through them, all Azerbaijan working people on the May Day holiday and on the 35th anniversary of victory, and wished everyone health, happiness and new successes in the common cause of building communism.

Participating in the session's work were K. M. Bagirov, A. I. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, V. S. Krasilnikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev and K. A. Khalilov, members of the bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and I. N. Askerov, Z. I. Guseynova and G. Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

STALIN MUSEUM REOPENS IN GORI

Gori MOLODEZH' GRUZII in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Georgian Information Service: "New Exhibition at Museum in Gori"]

[Text] A renovated exhibition will greet the visitors to the I. V. Stalin Home-Museum in Gori, which opens tomorrow, 21 December, after capital repair.

The 1500 displayed items which have been arranged in a strict chronological sequence tell a very impressive story about the party and about its faithful sons and time-tested warriors. The entire life and activity of I. V. Stalin which are reflected in the documents, photographs, and statements made by prominent figures in the international communist and workers movement represent an inseparable component of the history of the party and the Soviet state. Unlike the previous exhibition, which reflected only the prerevolutionary period and October 1917, the current one also deals with the years of the struggle to build the foundations of socialism, the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture, the reinforcement of the defensive might of the Soviet Union, the organization of the repelling of fascism during the Great Patriotic War, and the postwar five-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR.

The leitmotif of the exhibition, foretelling each section of it, is provided by the words in the oath which, in the name of the party and the nation, I. V. Stalin gave to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

The exhibits show how the behests of Il'ich were fulfilled -- the behests dealing with the untiring struggle against all kinds of schismatics, Trotskyism, and rightist opportunism, the struggle to defend the Leninist theory concerning the victory of socialism in the USSR.

An endless train of leaders and ordinary members of the party passes before us in the rooms of the museum -- revolutionary, members of the underground, Stakhanovites, commanders of production, trailblazers of the skyways and the icy trails of the 1930's, military leaders, ordinary

soldiers, partisans in the Great Patriotic war, writers, performing artists, scientists. . . The viewer sees in a broad historical panorama the construction workers, warriors, heroes of the class struggle of the era -- the Communists.

They include Georgian revolutionaries.

"The history of the revolutionary struggle in Georgia is inseparably linked with the history of the revolutionary movement of the Russian nation, all the peoples of the Caucasus, with the activities and theory of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. Together with the prominent revolutionaries who were promoted by the Georgian proletariat -- Alesha Dzhaparidze, Lado Ketakhoveli, Philipp Makharadze, Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Iosif Stalin, Aleksandr Tsulukidze, Mikha Tskhakay, the warriors fighting for the common proletarian cause included Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, Sergey Mironovich Kirov, Viktor Kurnatovskiy, and Ivan Fioletov, Stepan Shaumyan, Suren Spandarin and Kamo (Ter Petrosyan), Meshadi Azizbekov and Nariman Parimanov" -- the visitor to the home-museum hears these words that were spoken by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at a solemn session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR which was devoted to the fiftieth anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Communist Party of Georgia.

This is not only a visible picture, but also an audible one. As one enters the first room -- "Childhood, adolescence, beginning of revolutionary activity" -- we hear the musical notes identifying Gori Radio, and then we begin to hear the songs of those ardent years, "Boldly keep in step, comrades," "Varshavyanka," the Marseillaise, the Internationale, and phonograph recordings of statements made by prominent figures in the party. Against this background of sounds one sees unfolding the exhibits in the rooms "Building the foundations of socialism in our country" and "The Great Patriotic War." In the quiet "Room of Memory" one can hear the steady beats of a metronome: time and history are continuing their course. And as the total of the life that was devoted to the struggle for the triumph of the communist ideals, the brilliant range of colors in the room "In the brotherly family of nations of the USSR."

The designers of the exhibition include in it a number of new and completely unusual exhibits. For example, a wartime pamphlet of collected works, the first page -- pierced by an enemy bullet -- of the "Radio speech of 3 July 1941." During the days of the combat engagements in the Small Land, it was in the possession of Bagrat Vladimirovich Dzhanelidze, who currently is an engineer at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, and it had saved his life. A number of little-known materials had come from the family of Petr Chagin, a Bolshevik, party journalist, and good friend of Georgian culture.

The designers of the exhibition are a group of scientific associates at the Museum of Friendship of Nations, Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR. It was prepared by workers at the artistic-production combine at VDNKh [Exhibition of the Achievement of the National Economy] of the Georgian SSR. The exhibition's chief artist is V. Oniani.

REGIONAL

STALIN EXHIBITS DESCRIBED

Gori MOLODEZH' GRUZII in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by M. Gelashvili, MOLODEZH' GRUZII special correspondent, Gori: "The Documents Tell a Tale"]

[Text] This photograph, which occupies one of the displays in the renovated exhibition of the I. V. Stalin State Museum was made in 1922 in Gorki.

The visitors to the Stalin home and museum will also see before their eyes other photographs and documents that broadly depict various stages in the life and activities of I. V. Stalin.

The first displays. Here one sees presented the materials pertaining to Iosif Dzhugashvili's childhood and young manhood: photographs showing views of Gori in the second half of the nineteenth century, portraits of Vissarion Ivanovich Dzhugashvili and Yekaterina Georgiyevna Geladze, Stalin's parents. This display also contains photocopies of decrees issued by the administration of the Gori Theological School concerning the transfer of Dzhugashvili, I. V. from class to class in the first category. One of them -- dated 1894 -- attests to the graduation from the seminary in the first category with a recommendation that he be transferred to the Tiflis [Tbilisi] Theological School.

A new period in his life begins. The displays at the home-museum tell how, in 1896-1897, I. Dzhugashvili heads Marxist groups at the seminary. Soon he becomes a member of the first Georgian Social-Democratic organization -- "Mesame dasi." One sees looking out of the photograph the faces of the people who constituted the guiding nucleus of the revolutionary Marxist minority of "Mesame dasi" -- Stalin, Tsulukidze, Ketskhoveli. Those were the years when the young Stalin was doing a lot of work to improve himself, was reading and studying *Das Kapital* and *The Manifesto of the Communist Party*, becoming acquainted with the works of Lenin, and studying philosophy, history, and political economics.

Simultaneously he was carrying out active propaganda work among workers groups, participating in the organizing of strikes, writing leaflets, and speaking at illegal workers' meetings.

With the publication of the first issue of Lenin's *Iskra*, Iosif Dzhughashvili took its positions. "Acquaintanceship with the revolutionary actions of Lenin starting in the late 1890's and especially after 1901, after the publication of *Iskra*, led me to the conviction that we had in the person of Lenin a very unusual individual. He at that time was not in my eyes a simple leader of the party. He was its actual creator, since he alone understood the inner essence and the urgent needs of our party. . . ."

In 1901 Tiflis was the scene of a mass May Day demonstration, in the organization of which Stalin took active part. *Iskra* evaluated that demonstration as an event that was historically noteworthy for the Caucasus as a whole. Those were the years when the workers' movement in Georgia was making the transition from the narrow group propaganda to active, mass political agitation. All these events are depicted in the documents displayed in several exhibits in the home-museum.

Here the visitor can see a photocopy of the first issue of the first illegal Georgian Social-Democratic newspaper, *Brdsola*, the publication of which began in 1901 on the initiative of Stalin and Ketskhoveli. That newspaper consistently conveyed the ideas of Lenin's *Iskra*.

The next period in the life and activities of I. V. Stalin is linked with Batumi. He went there on orders issued by the Tiflis Committee of the RSDRP [Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party] in order to organize a Social-Democratic organization. Alarmed by the upsurge of the revolutionary struggle in Batumi, the government threw agents of the Okhranka [secret police] into the search for the leaders of the organization. Stalin was arrested and in the autumn of 1903 he was exiled to Eastern Siberia. There he received a letter from Lenin.

"I became acquainted with Lenin for the first time in 1903. True, that acquaintanceship was not a personal one, but, rather, an indirect one conducted by way of correspondence. But it left an indelible impression upon me, an impression which did not leave me during all the time that I worked in the Party. At that time I was in Siberia, in exile. . . ."

The displays at the home-museum contain photographs of members of the Imeretino-Mingrel'skiy Party Committee -- M. Tskhakay, S. Kavtaradze, I. Stalin, A. Tsulukidze, A. Dzhabaridze, and other revolutionary Marxists who were carrying out the Bolshevik line in the Caucasus, and share museum space with photographs that recorded the mass demonstrations by the workers and strikes, photocopies of pages of the newspaper *Proletariats Brdsola*, and of the works of V. I. Lenin which were printed in the illegal Avlabarskaya Print Shop. All these materials deal with that very important segment of history in the workers' movement in the Caucasus.

The year 1907 marked the beginning of the Baku period of Stalin's revolutionary activities. Separate displays are devoted to this period. Here we see the Leninist Bolsheviks who constituted the nucleus of the

Baku organization -- Fioletov, Ordzhonikidze, Vatsek, Shaumyan, Dzhaparidze, Spandaryan, Azizbekov, etc.

An interesting display is the one containing a photocopy of the document addressed to the chief of the Yeniseyskaya Guberniya Administration of the Gendarmerie, concerning a conjectural escape from exile by I. Stalin, Ya. Sverdlov, and S. Spandaryan.

One of the subsequent displays shows a photocopy of the minutes of a session of the Presidium of the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee] concerning the awarding of the Order of the Red Banner to Presidium member and member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Southern Front, I. V. Stalin.

A separate display in the home-museum deals with the participation of the Komsomol members and other young people in the fundamental reforms that occurred in the country. It contains copies of photographs of those days. One of them shows a truck with a poster "There are no fortresses that the Bolsheviks cannot take." Inside the truck are young men and women, young enthusiasts who are ready to expend all their efforts, all the ardor in their hearts, all their knowledge to the cause of the revolution, to the cause of building a new life.

5075
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

UKRAINE ECONOMIC DEFICIENCIES CRITICIZED

Kiev Gorkom Plenum

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Kiev, 29 April. (RATAU). A plenum of the party gorkom took place here today in which the tasks of party organizations in improving the selection, placement, and training of personnel in the trade and consumer-services system were considered.

In a report given by the gorkom first secretary, Yu. N. Yel'chenko, and in other speeches, it was noted that in the development and improvement of the branches of the economy within the sphere of services, clearly the realization of the broad social program put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress is bearing real fruits.

The party committees and administrative and economic organizations of Kiev are doing significant work in the improvement of trade and consumer services for the population. New stores have been opened in the city, and many public eating establishments and consumer-services enterprises have been built or rebuilt. In the last 4 years Kievans have sold goods worth 118 million rubles and provided services worth 4.4 million rubles above the plan. Thousands of people occupied in the sphere of trade and consumer services work honestly and conscientiously, with a high degree of comprehension of duty.

At the same time, it was noted at the plenum that the work of the party gorkom and raykoms, of primary party organizations, and of administrative and economic organizations of the city with trade and consumer-services personnel still are not fully responding to the directions of the 25th CPSU Congress nor to increased demands. In individual sectors here there are people working who are weakly trained and have little initiative. In the selection and promotion of workers there is sometimes too much haste and too frequently also there is failure to study and to weigh carefully their political, practical, and moral qualities. Improvements are needed in the training of personnel of large vocational groups. In certain collectives, there is a lack of intolerance toward plunderers of socialist property and toward workers who permit abuse, rudeness and disrespect toward purchasers and customers.

The gorkom and the raykoms of the party, the speakers stressed, must improve the management of primary organizations in trade and consumer services, must increase their aggressiveness and the dimension of their role and activity in the selection and training of personnel, and in the improvement of service to the population. Rigor must be increased among workers of ispolkoms of the city and the rayon councils of people's deputies and their corresponding administrations and departments with respect to developing the material base for the services sphere. All this work must become an important integral part of the struggle for fulfillment of the tasks decreed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: to turn Kiev into a city of high labor productivity, of high culture, and a model social order.

The plenum affirmed measures for improving the selection, placement and training of personnel in the city's system for trade and common services for the population.

A speech at the plenum was given by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Ya. P. Pogrebnyak.

The following took part in the work of the plenum: V. V. Stychenko, head of the Department of Trade and Consumer Services of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V. D. Ploshchenko, V. K. Solomakha, and V. G. Starynskiy, ministers of the republic; and managers of a number of other ministries and agencies.

Ukrainian Council of Ministers

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] On 24 April a meeting of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers took place with participation by representatives of oblispolkoms, the Kiev and Sevastopol' gorispolkoms, managers of republic agencies and organizations, railroads, and responsible workers from the staff of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the republic Gosplan.

At the meeting, fulfillment results of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the first quarter of 1980 were reviewed. Reports were presented by V. A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan, and V. P. Kozeluk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

In the reports presented and in the speeches of ministers and managers of agencies and chairmen of oblispolkoms, it was noted that in the first quarter of 1980 the further development of the economics of the republic and a rise in the material and cultural level of the life of workers were assured. These advances were the result of bringing to life the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the December (1979) Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and widely developed socialist competition for worthy welcome to the 110th anniversary of the birthday of V. I. Lenin.

The volume of industrial production in the first quarter of 1980 in comparison with the corresponding period last year has increased by 3 percent. The plan for the realization of industrial products was overfulfilled.

Agricultural workers everywhere have gotten into spring field work and are completing the winter care of cattle. The population of large-horned cattle and poultry has grown.

A large volume of work on capital construction has been accomplished. Construction has been started for units and for productive capacity for generation of electric energy, for making coke, for mining iron ore, and for the output of metal-cutting machine tools and equipment.

The program for improving the well-being of the people is steadfastly being put into practice. In the first quarter of 1980, the average monthly wages of workers and service people rose in comparison with the first quarter of last year. Retail trade increased 4.1 percent and the volume of consumer services to the population, 6.5 percent. Brought into use were living quarters of 1.3 million square meters in area, new pre-school children's establishments, hospitals, polyclinics, and other units for nonproduction purposes.

At the same time it was noted at the meeting that certain ministries and agencies of the republics and oblispolkoms did not achieve fulfilment of the plan in the first quarter for the production of individual types of products, among which are ferrous metals, cement and other construction materials, for growth in labor productivity, or for the development of science and technology. Railroads did not cope with the fulfilment of the plan for transportation. There continue to be shortcomings in capital construction and material-technical supply.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers obligates the ministers and the managers of agencies of the Ukrainian SSR, the oblispolkoms, and the Kiev and Sevastopol' gorispolkoms to analyze--thoroughly, deeply, and from all angles--the results of the economic activities of branches of industry, subordinate associations, enterprises, construction projects, and organizations for the first quarter of 1980 and to take the measures necessary for the elimination of existing shortcomings, for overcoming the lags that have been allowed in individual sectors, for the further strengthening of state and labor discipline, for increasing the effectiveness of public production and quality of work at all levels of the economy and, at the same time, achieve unconditional fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks of the plan for 1980 and the socialist obligations that have been adopted. This work is to be guided by the decisions of the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, at that plenum and before the electors of the Baumanskiy electoral district of Moscow and by the decisions of the December (1979) and April (1980) Plenums of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Attention was given to the necessity for strengthening work on economic utilization of the material, financial, and labor resources and of electrical and thermal energy, to the further lowering of the costs of production and the fulfilment of plans for profits, to the raising of the technical level of production, to the wide dissemination and utilization of advanced experience, to increasing the output of consumer goods, to the broadening and improvement of the assortment of products, and to raising their quality.

It was proposed that the following agencies of the Ukrainian SSR adopt supplementary measures for the successful completion of winter care for cattle, for maintaining the cattle population, and for raising productivity: the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of State Farms, the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of the Food Industry, Main Administration of Horticulture, Viticulture, and Wine Making Industry, and State Committee for Agricultural Equipment. In connection with this year's late spring, the special attention of local soviet and agricultural organizations was drawn to the conduct of spring field work, in the very short agrotechnical period, and, in connection with high quality, to the necessity of highly productive use of agricultural technology, and to the broad-scale introduction of advanced, labor-efficient methods.

A speech was given at the meeting by A. P. Lyashko, member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

A. A. Titarenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and V. A. Sologub, member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, took part in the work of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers meeting.

9645

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TADZHIK MEDICAL FACILITIES DEFICIENT

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by A. Ivanova: "With Reference to a Neighbor"]

[Text] The editorial office receives practically every day letters with words of gratitude for medical personnel. Occasionally reports of a different kind arrive: of criticism of the work of individual physicians or nurses. The appropriate authorities are taking steps in this connection. For example, R.F. Kazarkin's letter from Gissarskiy Rayon stated that an entire hospital there was in the position of a stepchild. We sent this letter to Gissar, where they reacted appropriately and promised to rectify the situation. But several months later a new letter came from R.F. Kazarkin stating that practically nothing had changed at the hospital. This rural hospital of 25 beds is located on the outskirts of the village in which the staffs of three large scientific-research institutes--agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture--and the workers of Sovkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy of Gissarskiy Rayon live. Three squat little buildings accommodate all its services. The hospital is very small, especially if you take into account that more than 5,000 persons live in the village and that this medical installation is responsible for about 14,000 potential patients.

It is difficult for the collective. But they are conscientious in regard to their duties. Throughout all the years of its existence, and it is now more than a quarter of a century old, there have been no complaints relating to the work of its medical personnel.

But what efforts these personnel have to put out to provide qualified aid to people! And are they always successful? They maintain comparative comfort and cleanliness with great difficulty. The nursing personnel whitewash almost weekly the hospital wards and offices and also clean up the yard. But the old buildings are old buildings for a fact. No matter how you try to maintain them, there is always peeling, crumbling and wetness.

On the day of our arrival, the office of the pediatrics physician looked awful. It was cold, the air was stale, the ceiling was breaking off in places with a part of the plaster hanging and threatening our heads.

For several years in a row Chief Physician M.S. Mukhamadiyev has appealed to the sovkhos management, the village Council Durbat and to the administration of the Agricultural Institute with the request to carry out capital repairs in the hospital.

They did so last year. They whitewashed the walls and painted the floors. But the roof was not repaired. They did not replace the roof tile with asbestos cement, which means that the roof will continue to leak in the future. Why were not the proper repairs carried out? Because they hope that sooner or later a new hospital will appear in the village. One was provided in the general building plan for the village in the last five-year plan. But the project is now long obsolete, and it, of course, will not be built. No new project is as yet in the works.

Our reader wrote in particular that the grounds of the hospital are not fenced off and that since it is located on the outskirts of the village, strange people wander on the hospital grounds at night and whole packs of dogs gather there.

R.F. Kazarkin's first letter was discussed at meetings of the ispolkom of the Gissarskiy Rayon Soviet of People's deputies and of a special commission composed of responsible comrades including rayispolkom deputy chairman M. Kaysymova, the chairman of the village Council Durbat on whose territory the hospital is located, deputy of the rayon soviet A. Makhkamova, director of Sovkhos imeni Dzerzhinskiy A.T. Toshmatov, deputy director of the scientific-research institute of agriculture I.S. Khitrintsev and the chief physician of the central rayon hospital M.S. Yunayev.

The commission adopted a decision, signed by the rayispolkom deputy chairman and the chief physician. It defined what should be done and who should do it. In particular, the approach road should be asphalted, the grounds improved and capital repairs of the building carried out by Sovkhos Dzerzhinskiy's construction brigade with funds from the village's Council Durbat.

We have already described how the capital repairs were carried out. But no work has as yet been started on asphaltting the 200 meters of road. Physicians must ride in emergencies with their patients over ruts and potholes, they have to do the same thing when on call, while patients coming on their own sink to their knees in the mud. As it turns out, the sovkhos management came to the conclusion that inasmuch as its workers make less frequent use of the services of the hospital than do others, let these other people take care of its improvement.

The rayispolkom assumed the obligation of fencing in the hospital in the third quarter of last year. We have already spoken of the reason for this fencing. An even more convincing reason could be given. There is here at the present time a woman under treatment who was bitten at night by a prowling dog.

Physician-therapist Tairova says:

"Physicians and nurses are obliged to drive or go out very frequently on calls at night. We go to our patients through the mud in darkness. It is even dark on our grounds so that you cannot see where you are going. Medical workers cannot offer excuses, they must do their job."

On the day of our arrival, the institute's deputy director I.S. Khitriytshev promised: "I shall send electricians over tomorrow. They will do everything necessary." It would not appear to be a big problem. And all the other things can be equally resolved. But nothing is being done because there are other people in this village on whose shoulders one's burden can be put. And in truth, you find yourself with seven nurses and a one-eyed child.

At the present time additional small buildings are being erected next to the hospital. This is being done by the Agricultural Institute. Has not the time finally arrived to look for the satisfaction of the more urgent needs of the hospital?

The hospital's medical personnel must work regardless of conditions. But normal conditions have to be provided.

7697

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN WATER RESOURCES REVIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 2

[Report by special correspondents N. Gladkov, O. Latifi, N. Morozon, Yu. Mukimov and V. Yakhnevich: "Water in the Southern Field"]

[Text] "Accelerate the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in reclamation and insure the further industrialization of water-resource construction and maintenance work, the application of progressive watering techniques and the automation and mechanization of the meliorative system administrations. Make more efficient use of water resources and improve the technical condition of the operating meliorative systems" (from the Main Directions of the Development of the USSR National Economy in 1976-1980).

1. Potential of the Watered Hectare

The blue vivifying arteries are traced lengthwise and crosswise on the map of Central Asia. The man-made Karakum River has been extended for over 1,000 kilometers in Turkmenia. The Karshi Trunk Canal with six powerful pumping stations which feed up to 200 cubic meters of water a second to a height of 132 meters has been created in Uzbekistan. The Amu-Bukharskiy Power-Operated, the Grand Andizhan and the Grand Namangan canals are among the biggest hydraulic works.

There are coming to be more and more artificial lakes. The Toktogul' Reservoir has been born high in the mountains of Kirgizia, as have the Nurek Reservoir in Tadzhikistan and the Talimardzhan and Andizhan reservoirs in Uzbekistan. The lake beyond the dam of the Tuyenuyunskiy Hydrosystem, which has only just been commissioned, is 150 kilometers long and 15 kilometers wide. A second stage of the Grand Suyakiy, Talasskiy Trunk and Dzhizak Power-Operated canals is being constructed. And ahead of us lies the construction of the Rogunskaya GES. More than 14 billion cubic meters of vivifying moisture will be accumulated in a huge natural bowl beyond a 325-meter dam.

It would seem that the reclamation workers are now capable of anything. They have turned a tributary of the Syrdar'ya-Gavassay into the Kassanay and the Sokh into the Shakhimardan: the rivers have begun to flow backward. They have transferred water from Zarafshan along the Iaki-Angarskiy Canal to the shoaling Kashkadar'ya, and now the waters of the Amudar'ya are entering Zarafshan along the Amu-Bukharskiy Canal. Replenishing one basin from another is no longer a problem.

The extensive sweep of irrigation is creating conditions for obtaining guaranteed harvests and a high rate of recovery of expenditure. The total agricultural gross product of the Central Asian republics increased by more than R9 billion in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The offensive against the wilderness of Central Asia continues. It is planned to have assimilated almost half a million hectares of new land in the 10th Five-Year Plan in Uzbekistan, 85,000 hectares in Turkmenia and 60,000 hectares in the Tadzhik SSR. We also have to supply over 7 million hectares of pastureland with water. It is not difficult to imagine how the production of cotton and other farming and stockbreeding products will grow in this connection.

The assimilation of new land is closely connected with the region's water resources. As is known, in the south it is not so much the land as water which creates the harvest. The fate of the Aral Sea is in need of special attention. The level of the biggest water basin in Central Asia and Kazakhstan is falling inexorable. This is entailing negative ecological and economic consequences.

Expert calculations show that if the shrinking of the sea is not halted, the annual losses incurred by the economy of the Aral region will constitute approximately R600 million. The diminution in the volume of agricultural production at the time of a rapid increase in population and its negligible migration will also be negatively reflected in employment of the population and the rate of development of the production forces.

The vivifying arteries feeding the Aral are beating weaker and weaker. And everything must be done to insure the rational expenditure of each drop of water.

In Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan there are approximately 30 million hectares of land suitable for watering. Currently only 7.55 million hectares are being irrigated. How to water the remainder? The average annual flow of the rivers of the Arab basin is 129 cubic kilometers. Currently approximately 100 cubic kilometers are expended on irrigation. Some of the water is lost in evaporation and seepage in the beds of the rivers, floodplains and water-storage basins.

The question arises even today: what irrigation-moisture potential may be found in the Central Asian republics themselves? Specialists believe

that, given a high standard of farming, only 2,000-3,000 cubic meters of water are required for the production of 1 ton of raw cotton. And how much is being expended currently? Two and, on some farms, three-four times as much. Why is the efficiency of irrigation water so low?

Water, as they say in Central Asia, is the mother of the harvest. But it can also become its evil stepmother. Particularly at a time of abundance, when losses of moisture increase. Syrdar'yinskaya Oblast's "Malik" Sovkhoz recently experienced this. Seeping through the canals and irrigation network, the moisture is increasingly accumulated under the soil, causing an upsurge of subsurface waters and soil salinity. And wherever salt appears, nothing will grow, and 10,000 and sometimes 20,000 cubic meters of water have to be spent on leaching operations on every hectare.

"In order to increase yield," Sovkhoz Director M. Krasil'nikov said, "we had to save the cotton maps from the water, from the excess of it. For this we laid a collector-drainage network, provided a concrete cover for the channels and reduced seepage."

The package of meliorative work and the agrotechnical measures connected therewith more than doubled the returns per hectare. The sovkhoz now obtains an average of 34-35 quintals of raw cotton per hectare. Whereas previously the "Malik" Canal irrigated 3,000 hectares in the area, its waters now cover almost 11,000 hectares.

And other canals possess considerable moisture reserves. It has been estimated that an increase in the efficiency of the intrafarm network and the creation of the necessary meliorative conditions would save 8-10 billion cubic meters of water. But extremely inadequate capital investments are being made for this purpose.

Until recently only subdivisions of the Glavredazirsovkhozstroy and Uzgalyvodstroy were involved in the assimilation of virgin land and the construction of new sovkhozes in Uzbekistan. The republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources joined in this work in 1974. Each department had to create its "own" industrial base and planning organizations and form labor collectives. While the main problem--the restoration of old land--was only being solved slowly. In Uzbekistan approximately 150,000 hectares of irrigable areas have only open horizontal drainage. In order to somehow rectify the situation the agricultural authorities, whose job it is to deal, in the main, with the production of products, were forced to organize rayon land-improvement enterprises. Of the 140 rural rayons, they appeared in 10. They were brought up to strength with personnel and equipment only with difficulty. L. Dzhurabekov, minister of land reclamation and water resources of Uzbekistan, says, among other things:

"Our ministry and its subdivisions are agreeable to assuming the obligations with respect to the operation and maintenance of the intrafarm collector-drainage network. But this can only be done provided that all the resources, the material-technical base and contract work quotas are concentrated in single hands."

We could also cite many examples of how the noncomprehensive assimilation of new land and the dispersal of forces and resources are proving costly.

"In 1979 the Glavredazirsovkhozstroy handed over 13 sovkhoses to the Ministry of Agriculture," Uzbek Agriculture Minister A. Urkinbayev told us. "These sovkhoses contained many incomplete facilities on which work totaling more than R36 million had still to be done. In some cases the construction workers had 'forgotten' to lay a collector-drainage network, in other to erect workshops. Apartment houses and cultural-social establishments were also ignored.

All this is leading ultimately to the point where capital investments are failing to produce the proper returns. Is this not why the old farms are gathering an average of 35-40 quintals of cotton, while on the new ones the yield is no more than 17-25 quintals? Even less is being gathered in the Karakum Canal zone. In the Khauzkhan area melioratively unprepared land was handed over to the kolkhozes. Having gathered a harvest for a year or two and rejected land which had become unsuitable, the farms switch to new sectors. Hundreds of hectares have been put out of commission. The desert, not having become an oasis, turns into a salt marsh. On some kolkhozes of the virgin-land areas the yield is only 7-10 quintals of raw cotton.

Huge resources have to be invested in the sovkhoses accepted from the Glavredazirsovkhozstroy, and only then can the normal organization of labor be instituted on them. What kind of reorganization and meliorative improvement can there be with this approach? Is this not why Central Asia's water expenditure per hectare remains at the level of 17,000-20,000 cubic meters? While 11,000 are sufficient given the coating of the sprinklers, the introduction of watering machines and pipelines and the availability of closed horizontal and vertical drainage.

Reorganization of the irrigation systems, particularly intrafarm systems, promises considerable benefits. It is a question not only of saving water but also of increasing labor productivity and the returns from the irrigated hectare. This has been under discussion for many years now, but work is moving forward very slowly.

The reclamation workers proposed that a Central Asian rayon undertake the modernization of the canals. Business managers said: who will fulfill the plan? For considerable sown areas would temporarily be taken out of circulation. Such answers could be heard in other places also. Moreover, not only are total gross output volumes planned for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses but a quota for the sowing of this crop or the other is "signed." The sluggishness and inertia of certain managers are preventing them from looking ahead, and the hope of a temporary gain today could entail big losses tomorrow. Win a ruble, then lose a hundred, as they say. There is only one solution: it is necessary to link the plans for the production of products with the modernization of the irrigation systems. There is already

experience of this. Azerbaijan, for example, annually sets aside for reorganization 30,000-40,000 hectares of long-cultivated irrigable land. The work has been performed comprehensively and on a large scale--a collector-drainage network was laid simultaneously with the capital planning of the areas. A few years went by, and almost 150,000 hectares of renewed land began to "operate" with large returns and reimburse the expenditure with a good yield--the cotton harvest increased by 10-15 quintals per hectare. A start has been made. It should be mentioned that the republic organizations--the party committees and soviet and economic bodies--have an important part to play in this work.

Work on reorganization has also begun in areas of Central Asia. But this important work lacks a comprehensive approach. Large areas are being assimilated here, and, as the USSR Gosplan claims, a harvest is not being planned for a certain proportion of them. This is in order to withdraw the long-cultivated land from circulation and carry out the complete package of meliorative work gradually. Of course, a redistribution of the volume of the production of raw cotton among the oblasts, rayons and farms will be necessary. But the planning and agricultural authorities locally are not dealing with this business in earnest. And certain party committees are encouraging the race for "gross" instead of monitoring the observance of plan discipline.

"We believe that it is not necessary to pursue the quantity of hectares," USSR Gosplan Deputy Chairman N. Gusev said, "but to devote more attention to modernization of the existing irrigation systems in order to increase the return from the land."

What is true is true. But the Gosplan also should strive more persistently for the correct use of capital investments. Meanwhile work is being performed sluggishly over considerable areas requiring reorganization. And this work is being cut back from year to year in a number of republics. Whereas in the Ninth Five-Year Plan the meliorative condition of land was improved on 2,933,000 hectares in Central Asia, improvement work was planned for 700,000 hectares less in the 10th Five-Year Plan. What is preventing the skillful, proprietorial management of water resources? After all, it is necessary not only to show concern for the present day but also to see the distant future.

The technical improvement of the existing irrigation systems is a complex problem and is of great national economic significance. Yet we still do not have a well-conceived system, proper scientific substantiations of improved work techniques, nor have the appropriate technical and economic criteria been formulated.

It is necessary to find and substantiate a model of improved irrigation systems as applied to the conditions of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus in order to prevent haphazard work. This model must provide for high efficiency, a well-adjusted drainage network, progressive irrigation methods

with the minimum expenditure of manual labor, the automation of water distribution and also other conditions for obtaining big harvests of cotton, sown grasses, corn and vegetables. But it has to be stated that irrigation construction has been underway for so many years, but we do not yet have such an improved model of irrigation systems.

What is needed is the coordination of efforts to conduct irrigable farming with regard for the achievements of science and progressive experience. All this requires an improvement in the management of the sector.

8850

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KIEV WRITERS ASK FOR INCREASED CONTACT WITH WRITERS ABROAD

Kiev LITERATURNA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 14 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by V. Sidorenko: "In the Party Organizations of the SPU [Union of Writers of the Ukraine]: Faithful to Duty"]

[Text] Soviet literature was always an active force in the struggle for peace and for strengthening friendship between peoples. Following the traditions of our multinational literature and the example and experience of M. Tykhonov, O. Fadyeyev, M. Tursun-zade, O. Korniychuk, Yu. Smolych and N. Rybak, Kiev wordsmiths are displaying faithfulness to the artist's duty to propagandize and affirm humanity's noble ideals through their creative work and public activities, unanimously support the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government and act as bearers and proponents of their people's peaceloving aspirations.

The writers' participation in the struggle for peace was discussed at open party meetings of the creative association of prosewriters of the Kiev organization of the SPU [Union of Writers of the Ukraine]. Secretary of the Party Bureau Yu. Bedzyk, who reported on this question, especially emphasized that under conditions when the NATO leaders, against the peoples' will, have decided to place new types of American weapons in a number of countries of Western Europe, when the U.S. administration and the militant circles of imperialism are striving to return the world to the time of the "cold war" and are headed for escalation of the arms race and aggravation of the international situation, literary workers must step up their efforts in the struggle with the forces of world reaction and increase their contribution to the sacred cause of preserving peace on the planet by the truthful, passionate word of the artist and by an active civic position.

The books of O. Honchar, P. Zagrebel'niy, V. Kozachenko, V. Korotych, K. Hudiyevskiy, V. Drozd and I. Kravchenko actively serve this cause, the speaker noted. Moreover, the Kiev prose writers have published a number of joint collections, especially the book "Khay slaven bude mir!" ["Let the World be Praised!"] ("Dnipro," 1979), giving the royalties due and also individual contributions to the Peace Fund; they will take part in international forums, meetings and trips abroad as worthy

representatives of our country.

The theme of peace in the writers' creative work is both the glorification of the Soviet worker and affirmation of the socialist way of life, and the exposure and condemnation of negative features in our midst and artistic attempts to understand state and governmental problems. Unfortunately, Yu. Bedzyk pointed out, the thoughts and deeds of the heroes of some prose works are focused only on some narrow political or domestic subject; they have no ideological scope and do not always have a sense of their own responsibility for the fate of mankind placed on them by history.

We must facilitate in every way possible the work of writers who aspire to write acute political books. We do not have enough contemporary political novels. We must promote the articles of international pamphleteers who might carry on the traditions of Yaroslav Galan, Yuriy Mel'nychuk and Natan Rybak. We still seldom hear the voice of Kiev writer-publicists on the pages of periodicals, on the radio and television and especially after their trips and meetings abroad.

Yu. Bedzyk and V. Drozd, A. Khyzhnyak, V. Kondratenko, I. Tsyupa, D. Kosaryk, M. Oliynyk, V. Rogoza, M. Pavlyuk, O. Gyzha, A. Khorunzhyy, I. Grekul, S. Kalinishev and A. Kryzhanivskiy talked about the advisability of including a wider circle of writers, including young writers in delegations for trips to other countries. The more so since many of the writers of the capital are publishing books abroad, and quite a few are doing the translations themselves.

The speakers also proposed systematically setting up meetings with foreign colleagues who come to Kiev and also with workers of the "Ukraine" association and of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and gave assurances that the force and truth of their word and civic fervor will always serve the cause of peace. The assembly passed an appropriate resolution.

Those present warmly congratulated writer Isaak Dem"yanovych Grekul on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his membership in the CPSU and wished him good health and new and fruitful successes in his creative work.

9380
CSO: 1811

REGIONAL

MOSCOW URGED TO EXPAND PUBLISHING OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

Kiev LITERATURNIA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 11 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Yu. Sayenko: "At the Secretariat of the Board of the Union of Writers of the RSFSR: "To Strengthen and Broaden Achievements"]

[Text] The process of interaction and mutual enrichment of fellow writers, which truly flourished only after the Great October Revolution, has been following an ascending line from year to year, achieving increasingly great resonance under conditions of further development of multinational Soviet culture.

The present mutual enrichment of the fraternal cultures and literatures of the peoples of our country who live in conditions of developed socialism is an important factor in fostering and strengthening a feeling of friendship between peoples.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" states, "To foster in all Soviet people a feeling of pride in the socialist Fatherland, unflagging friendship for the peoples of the USSR and respect for national pride and national culture...".

In all sister republics ideological institutions are performing considerable work. Guided by the resolutions of the 24th and 25th congresses of our party, they have acquired considerable practical experience. All the best here merits all-union dissemination. Especially productive and instructive is the experience of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine which is directing and organizing translations of artistic literature with initiative and purpose.

At the regular session of the secretariat of the Board of the USSR SP [Union of Writers] which took place under the chairmanship of Secretary of the Board V. Ozerov, the subject of "Artistic Translation from the Languages of the Peoples of the USSR As a Means of International Education of Workers and Mutual Enrichment of Fraternal Literatures. The Experience of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine" was discussed.

In the Ukraine translations of works of artistic literature of fraternal peoples into Ukrainian has always received great attention. This work particularly revived and achieved new horizons after the joint decree of the USSR State Committee on Publishing, the Union of Writers of the Ukraine and the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee "On Publication in the Republic of Works of the Literatures of the Peoples of the USSR" (1974). This decree stimulated the work of the publishing houses, periodicals, newspapers, bookstores and libraries and revitalized activities in this section of the SPU [Union of Writers of the Ukraine]. As a result positive experience was acquired for expansion of which the secretariat of the board of the USSR Union of Writers considered it necessary to convene a special session devoted to this question.

On the basis of many concrete examples and figures, the first secretary of the SPU board, P. Zagrebel'nyy, in his thorough report showed the wide scope of the activity of the SPU, many publishing houses and writer-translators who take part in publishing works of fraternal literatures. In the last decade alone the publication of works of writers of fraternal literatures has doubled. It is becoming customary in publishing to publish not only individual books but also series of libraries.

As the speaker noted, the Ukraine has built up its own school of artistic translators. P. Tychna, M. Ryl's'kyi and the coryphaeus of language M. Bashan, who is still working productively today in the field of artistic translation, stood over its cradle. The traditions of these published masters have been increased by a marvelous cohort of writers and poet-translators who have perfectly mastered the languages of fraternal peoples and who use the originals.

The speaker dwelt on other questions related to the planning of publications of Ukrainian writers' works in Moscow in the central publishing houses and called attention to the necessity of expanding publishing plans in order that the best works of Ukrainian literature become the property of the Russian and all-union reader.

An important means in popularizing the best works of writers of fraternal literatures would be the transformation of the annual SUZIK'YA into a quarterly. Perhaps then the most interesting works of the writers of sister republics will be more effectively brought to the Ukrainian reader. The wordsmiths of the Ukraine will use in their work all the best achievements in propaganda of fraternal literatures developed in other republics, the speaker emphasized.

The first to speak was the head of the board of the RSFSR SP, S. M. Khalkov. He stressed that the time had come to register encouragement of the best artistic translations legislatively. The RSFSR Union of Writers has already submitted this proposal to the appropriate organizations. At the same time a decisive struggle must be conducted against hackwork in such important matters. People who have

nothing in common with literature should not be allowed to do artistic translations.

The head of the SPU commission on artistic translations, D. Bilous, spoke about the importance of artistic translations for international education and cultural development. Not only writers but also scholars are interested in questions of translation. Recently an out-of-town session of the literature and language section of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held in the Ukraine at which interesting reports on literary interrelations at the present stage were discussed.

Somewhat earlier slavists of different countries had spoken in Kiev on questions concerning the theories and practice of artistic translation, and then the SPU talked about translations from Ukrainian. We are working out a collective approach to vital problems of literary translation, D. Bilous said, and searching for new ways to develop it in theory and practice, and collective experience is evidently inexhaustible.

The head of the SPU Commission on Relations with Fraternal Literatures, I. Drach, talked in his speech about publication in Ukrainian of the best works of writers of sister republics, especially the classics of Georgian literature, and supported the proposal to publish a quarterly SUZIR"YA.

Secretary of the Board of the USSR SP, M. Alekseyev, the head of the USSR SP Council on Ukrainian Literature, laid stress on increasing the quality of translation. The translator clearly has no right to level the language of the original or to use trite words and expressions. They must have thorough knowledge of the language and employ a generous vocabulary--only under these conditions will works which are translated approach the original. It is a question not only of translation but also of the future of our literature, M. Alekseyev emphasized.

In his speech Secretary of the Board of the USSR SP O. Honchar noted that many good and necessary things have been accomplished in the field of artistic translation, but this does not give us cause to rest contented. Many classics of fraternal literatures are not for sale in Ukrainian; we still know little about their creative work. Probably the Ukrainian classics are also not found in translations into other languages.

Even in Moscow, he stressed, it is hard to get "Kobzar" [The Kobzar Player] by T. Shevchenko and the works of I. Franko and Lesya Ukrayinka. "Khudozhestvennaya literatura" is publishing a great deal of translated literature, including Ukrainian, but there is still a whole series of unresolved problems. Such an important question will probably be discussed at the plenum of the board of the USSR SP. The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and all of us should give serious thought to this for a while.

In his speech Secretary of the Board of the USSR SP S. Barusdin told of how the magazine DRUZHBA NARODOV is trying to present the best works of Ukrainian literature and other fraternal literatures as fully as possible on its pages.

Secretary of the Board of the USSR SP G. Abashidze raised a number of problems of artistic translation, noting the fact that the true poet translates a work better for a contractor than a person who knows the language but who is limited in his creative resources.

The head of the Main Administration of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, M. Shyshgin, told how translations of the literatures of fraternal peoples are planned and how the publication of translated works is increasing from year to year. This work, he emphasized, should be carried out with the USSR SP at once. A number of measures aimed at training skilled translators and improving the quality of translations were noted.

The Deputy Head of the Council on Ukrainian Literature M. Godenko; Secretary of the Board of the USSR SP M. Kanoat, the first secretary of the board of the SP of Tadzhikistan; and Secretaries of the Board of the USSR SP Pimna Kazakov and Yu. Surovtsev also took part in the reports discussed. They expressed a number of considerations relating to the quality of translations from the languages of the peoples of the USSR into Russian and other languages of the sister Soviet republics.

A decree by the secretariat of the board of the USSR SP approved a report on the organizational and creative activity of the SPU in the field of publications and propaganda of literatures of the peoples of the USSR. It emphasized the necessity of further focusing the work of the union on selecting works which are significant in ideological and artistic terms and which depict a truthful picture of the multicolored, diverse life of Soviet society.

The secretariat of the board of the USSR SP took note of good work in the publication of the literatures of the peoples of the USSR by the collectives of the "Dnipro," "Radyans'kyi pis'mennyk," "Moled'," "Karpaty," "Veselka" and other publishing houses. There are, of course, still difficulties in this undertaking; elements of chance occur in the selection of certain works into Ukrainian, when far from the best interpretations are made from the artistic work.

The situation requires the achievement of great effectiveness and significant improvement of the quality of translations. In the near future a position will be developed concerning the M. S. Tykhonov Prize for the best artistic translation from the languages of the peoples of the USSR. Negotiations about expanding the republican "Sense of a Single Fatherland" Prize in honor of M. S. Tykhonov to writer-translators of other republics have also been begun.

An exchange of students and trainees is envisaged for the acquisition of proficiency in languages of the people of the USSR. All-union seminars for young translators will be held at the Literary Institute imeni M. Gor'kiy. The work of translators will be widely reviewed in the pages of periodical writers' publications, and the best achievements in this important field of creative work will be popularized.

9380

CSO: 1811

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN PRESS WEAK IN CRITICAL WORK, ATTENTION TO READERS

Kishinev SOVetskaya Moldaviya in Russian 14 Feb 80 pp 2-3

[Article by A. Okorokov, doctor of historical sciences, professor and head of Kishinev State University's Department of the Theory and Practice of the Soviet Party Press: "The Power of a Line in the Newspaper"]

[Text] When V. I. Lenin was creating the party press and editing its pre-revolutionary publications, and when he directed the press during the Soviet years, he constantly saw to it that the political impact of the party's printed word upon the masses was steadily increased and expanded.

"Is ISKRA read in the workers' groups?" Vladimir Il'ich asked in a letter to one of its agents. "What sort of articles are they most eager to read and what sort of information do they want?"

Defining the tasks of the party's Central Organ, the newspaper PROLETARIY, Lenin said that the most important requirement of a newspaper's operation is that the editors know "whether its message is being received, whether people are responding to it, what changes it is undergoing, what sort of adjustments are needed and what needs to be added." He then warned us against the danger of a situation in which a social-democratic publication sinks so low that "the writer scribbles something and a reader reads it now and then."

The great leader appealed to the Soviet press to work with even greater persistence to increase the effect of the printed word upon the masses. In the article "On the Nature of our Newspapers," he demanded that "more space be devoted to the building of the new life," that we "oppose the guardians of capitalist traditions," that we have "less political noise and more action" and more "education based on concrete examples from life." It was coverage of precisely such issues, in V. I. Lenin's mind, which should insure a highly effective role for the young Soviet press in the performance of the tasks involved in the building of Socialism.

The problem of achieving greater effectiveness is one of the main issues in the work of the mass media today. "The readers must have confidence," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "that everything good, whether it be the development of a new undertaking or a popular initiative, or a critical speech, will have the support of the newspaper. When this is the case, they will truly consider the newspaper their own."

"This is why the issue of the efficiency and effectiveness of publications is a matter of such acuteness. There is no such thing as a vital, genuinely mass newspaper without it."

What do we mean by the effectiveness of the press? What are its constituents? What are the ways and means by which we can make the performance of the press, particularly that of the rayon, city and large-circulation newspapers, more effective? These questions are the subject of this article.

Criticism offers one of the important channels through which the press can influence people's lives and the world in which they live. V. I. Lenin believed that the main means of indoctrinating the workers "should be the press, revealing deficiencies in the economic life of the labor commune, relentlessly branding these deficiencies and freely exposing all the ills of our economic life, thereby appealing to the public opinion of the workers to cure those ills."

Following passage of the decree by the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political and Indoctrinational Work" and after the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, the republic's newspapers began to criticize more severely defects in the party's practical work, in economic and cultural development and in the provision of services for the workers. The critical articles themselves became more serious and professional.

The present state of the criticism provided by some organs of the press cannot satisfy today's increased needs. We refer primarily to the fact that we still have many critical articles which produce little real effect.

The party demands that the newspapers carry thoroughgoing and serious criticism. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stated that the value of criticism "is determined... by the validity of the issue, by the evidence presented and by the importance of the matter raised, by the benefit it produces." This makes it imperative that critical articles be based on a profound understanding of life, that they be well substantiated, thoroughly explain the deficiencies revealed and indicate practical ways of eliminating them.

But what sort of criticism do we actually have? We read a certain newspaper and find therein critical letters, articles and commentaries--sometimes a great deal of this. What sort of material is it, however? It

most frequently consists of individual comments on deficiencies and negligence in the work of party and public organizations and administrative workers. The editors do not go beyond the individual comments to an in-depth criticism or from the in-depth criticism to a summarization of the results, to an explanation of what changes have occurred as a result of the critical commentary.

The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Suvorovskiy Rayon; M. Ye. Paskal, editor) has more than once criticized serious shortcomings in the performance of rayon trade organizations, consumer service agencies and housing departments. The editors have received and printed reports on steps taken as a result of some of these articles. One could assume that certain changes have occurred as a result of these newspaper articles. All of this represents only sporadic intervention in a very important area in the life of the workers, however. What about the overall picture, however? Have the shortcomings revealed by the newspaper been corrected? What has the newspaper achieved with its critical commentary? The reader has not been enlightened about any of this. And even the paper's editors—judging from all the facts, they have not summed up or analyzed the results of their criticism and have not drawn any conclusions therefrom.

Articles like these only create the outward appearance of criticism. Furthermore, this kind of criticism is dangerous in a way, because it diverts attention to specific deficiencies and frequently, to untypical situations. The editors do not discuss the overall state of affairs and, essentially, divert attention away from criticism from actual shortcomings. Whether or not the editors want this, objectively, such criticism can give rise to complacency and self-satisfaction. Then, what sort of effectiveness can be expected!

The degree of criticism's influence is determined in great part also by its style and tone. Experience has taught us that editors can only seriously expect any real results from such articles, if the critic is politically pointed and based on principle, if, in Lenin's eloquent words, it is addressed "to the specific agents of the evil." Our newspapers are organs of the party committees, which means that they are party newspapers. They are expected to assess negative developments and weak spots in our work from the party standpoint, to know the party policy in matters large and small, and to regard every incident from the standpoint of party and state interests.

V. I. Lenin wrote about the need for a "serious, relentless and truly revolutionary war against the 'specific agents of evil'" and demanded that we write about our shortcomings not in a pompous or bureaucratic manner but in the style in which a revolutionary press should write.

A decree on ideological matters issued by the CPSU Central Committee resolutely condemned the lack of courage openly to bring up urgent issues

affecting our public life for discussion, something incompatible with ideological and indoctrinational work, and the tendency to gloss over or avoid unresolved problems and critical issues, to remain silent about the shortcomings and difficulties which exist in real life, and called upon us to promote the development of criticism and self-criticism, frank and constructive and based on principle.

Unfortunately, there are still editorial boards and editors, who quail when this sort of negative circumstance arises and prefer insipid, smooth-flowing statements to critical political assessments, or else, simply to remain silent. It would be wrong to think that it is a matter of always using such expressions as "political shortcoming," "political dereliction" and the like in the articles and letters. This is not what we mean. The editors must provide a set of facts and evidence, statements based on logic and so forth, which will prompt the reader to think about the political and social significance of those cases of negligence, those deficiencies or blunders which are being criticized in the newspaper.

Frank criticism and the assessing of situations from a position of principle have nothing in common with being presumptuous, nosy or loudmouthed about such matters. Experience has shown that criticism achieves its purpose more rapidly and is more effective when it is conducted in a calm, comradely and well-meaning manner. Unfairness and inaccuracies in published articles is highly detrimental to the effectiveness of criticism. Such cases are rare, but, to our great regret, they do occur. Some reporters exaggerate individual shortcomings in our life, blow them up out of proportion and take a vulgar delight in them, and this gives a distorted impression of our Soviet reality. The wrong names of people, institutions and organizations are sometimes given, errors are made in figures and dates, and so forth. Things like this are alien to the very nature of party journalism and conflict with its Leninist traditions.

V. D. Bond-Bruyevich, who worked many years with Vladimir Il'ich on party publications, described in his memoirs how demanding V. I. Lenin was of the truth and authenticity of everything published by the press. Speaking to his colleagues on the editorial board, Vladimir Il'ich made the following statement: "The absolute, scrupulous and exact truth; facts ten-times-verified; accurate information; correct quotations and figures--these are things which every report, even the smallest, must have... no one must ever accuse the newspaper of printing anything other than the truth. Our word must always be honest and just."

What should we take as the criterion of effectiveness for a newspaper's work in the area of criticism? It is commonly judged by the number of critical articles and the number of responses to them. There is no question about the fact that reports on steps taken in response to the newspaper's criticism is a significant indicator of effectiveness. It is not complete, however, and cannot satisfy the editors. In the first place,

because of the official responses only describe the initial reactions to a newspaper article, and especially, because the responses themselves do not always indicate actual steps taken to eliminate the shortcoming and are sometimes written simply as a matter of form. In the second place, most of the reports on steps taken come from establishments or officials, and it is no less important to know the effect produced by the critical report or article upon the rank-and-file reader. And this is not made known.

It is important to see that the published criticisms lead to practical results and have far-reaching and long-lasting effects in the actual situation, practical as well as spiritual, that the critical word rouses people to action.

Up to this point we have discussed the influence exerted by the press through its criticism. We also know, of course, that a newspaper exerts just as much influence with its articles describing the positive aspects of our work. What accounts for the effectiveness of these newspaper articles? This question is especially valid in view of the fact that effectiveness is commonly judged on the basis of critical reports alone.

Reports on advanced experience comprise a large portion of the material included in this division of presswork.

We mean by this primarily the publicizing of progressive methods of organizing labor, valuable undertakings and initiatives by the workers, advanced management methods, achievements and successes in the area of public and political life, and so forth.

An account of experience in any area of economic life, cultural development or practical social affairs is not important in and of itself. When a newspaper plans to write about this, its main objective should be that of disseminating the advanced know-how to the greatest possible extent and of gaining the greatest possible benefit from its adoption wherever it can be applied. This can only be achieved if the newspaper describes the experience in every respect, in detail, if it explains how and why such good performance indicators became possible. It cannot be done if the reporting only deals with the end result, with percentages, figures and statistical calculations. Or, even worse, if it consists entirely of unsubstantiated statements about "unprecedented successes," "great achievements," "an important contribution," and other phrases of this kind.

In the article "Let's Have More on Economics" (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 27 September 1979) we described the sort of articles V. I. Lenin thought a newspaper should print, which wants to have an important influence upon economic practices. Apparently, however, not all of the editorial teams have an adequate understanding of this matter.

From time to time the rayon newspapers PUT' IL'ICHA (Sorokskiy Rayon; G. A. Sagaydak, editor) and ZARYA KOMMUNIZMA (Kotovskiy Rayon, I. L. Tomenko, editor) carry special columns under the heading "Addresses of Advanced Know-How." We notice that as time passes, however, the number of addressees does not increase, that no additional ones appear. Does the reason not lie in the fact that an experiment is sometimes described only superficially, simply announced, without being explained in detail. In such a case it is practically impossible to repeat the experiment.

We also encounter the following. Certain editorial offices take on the publicizing of achievements which are only temporary and transient and which have no real prospects of becoming established. No matter what sort of effort the editors make in such a case, the result will be nil.

The efforts of editorial offices also miss their target when the editors take on the job of supporting and publicizing this or that undertaking, this or that initiative, without first making a serious study.

It is impossible to measure the effectiveness of articles making positive statements, using any single, simple criterion. This is especially true, when we have in mind not the immediate response and not a partial result, but the broadest and most far-reaching return possible. Comments from the readers can help considerably.

V. I. Lenin valued the readers' reactions and their opinions highly. He made the following statement: "Any exchange of ideas, any information on the impression made by a certain article or pamphlet upon various groups of readers, is especially important to us...." Letters to the editors provide a great deal of this kind of information, especially those letters which readers write not for publication but simply to express their opinion on certain publications or columns. It is important carefully to study and to understand letters from readers, in order to derive the necessary conclusions from them.

Conferences and meetings with the aktiv conducted by the editors, various kinds of surveys, appeals to readers carried in the newspapers, and so forth, are an important way of communicating with the readers and learning their opinions.

A newspaper's influence upon the reader, whether it come from critical articles or from those which discuss the bright side, depends greatly upon whether the editorial team is able to react rapidly and efficiently to issues as they arise, to identify vitally important developments, to perceive and foster new things.

We can learn something from M. I. Kalinin's opinions on this matter. He considered it very important "...to hit the mark, to zero in upon the mood dominating the masses at the moment, to offer advice on a particular

matter when it is needed. Even if you have stayed on middle ground but have touched upon the question of greatest interest to the masses and provided an answer to it, then the most ordinary article will have great political effect. Why is this so? Because you have touched that cord of public tension, which is especially taut at that specific time.... And if you have struck the taut cord, the resonance is enormous. The popular masses themselves create this resonance, and a large success is the result."

In order "to hit the mark," in Kalinin's graphic words, however, to know which cord of public tension is stretched the tightest, the editors must have vital links with life, with day-to-day reality, and remain constantly in the middle of events shaping the lives of the people. We can only regret the fact that there are still editorial staffs, whose workers are far out of contact with life, rarely visiting kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises or party organizations. Writers for the newspaper LENINSKOYE SLOVO (Komratskiy Rayon), for example, are guilty of this. As a result, the newspaper's articles do not receive broad response among the readers. This is illustrated by the single fact that the editors receive less than 100 letters a month on the average. The conclusion is exceedingly clear--the work performed by the editorial team and that of the newspaper which they produce are leading nowhere.

The literary aspect of material published in newspapers has a substantial role among the factors determining effectiveness. V. I. Lenin attached great importance to it. He related the force of the printed word and the degree of its political influence directly to the editors' ability to produce a newspaper in a vivid and graphic language and style and with a variety of genres. The use of foreign words might appear to be a minor detail. In his article "On Purifying the Russian Language," however, he rated it as a factor "making it difficult for us to influence the masses."

In a previous article we discussed the language and the style and the importance of a newspaper's literary aspects ("The Living and the Lifeless Word" in SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 28 August 1979). At this point, I would like to simply underscore the fact that no matter what sort of needed and useful subject a newspaper selects for coverage, its effect will be greatly reduced if the author and the editors do not come up with clear and graphic literary means of fully developing the idea, the objective or the meaning behind an article or report.

In order to achieve the greatest effect it is of considerable importance that the editors not limit themselves to the simple act of publishing the information. The newspaper page begins to live and function, when it comes off the rotary presses and is delivered to the reader. Its effect is greater, if, while the copy is still hot, the editors immediately begin monitoring certain publications and perform the organizational work they require.

In the familiar decree "On Improving the Effectiveness of Articles Published in the Soviet Press," the CPSU Central Committee indicated as one of the major deficiencies the fact that "the editors of certain newspapers and magazines are not making a vigorous effort to see that the published materials are effective. The editors of newspapers and magazines frequently shove the campaign for effectiveness in their published materials into the background, regarding it as a matter of secondary importance."

Effective means and methods of striving for effectiveness have been developed in the field of newspaper publication. These include the "Leaflets for Effectiveness," "Worker and Rural Correspondent Posts," raids, the columns "Returning to What Has Been Published" and "Once More on ...," and others.

Party support for items published in the press is the main and crucial factor in achieving a continuous increase in the influence of the printed word and in the impact made by a line in the newspaper. Party committees are expected to assist with the practical implementation of published critical items. The party's Central Committee has instructed us that the suppressors of criticism and individuals guilty of procrastination, of publishing answers simply as a formality or of placing departmental or personal interests and concern for "prestige" above the interests of the cause must be brought to strict party and administrative accountability.

Experience has shown that the effect of newspaper work is far greater where the party organs discuss the work of their press organs at plenums and meetings of the aktiv, when special decisions are adopted on items published in the newspapers, and when newspaper items which raise problematic issues of basic importance are a subject of discussion in the bureaus and sections and are used for working out guidelines.

Large and difficult tasks confront the press today. The party demands that the press actively help the Soviet people keep well informed on national and international affairs and has called for an even greater effort to make the maximum possible contribution to the common cause of building communism.

The more effective each line in the newspaper and each printed word, the more effective will be this assistance.

11499

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KOMSOMOL WEDDING CEREMONY SCORED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by O. Fadeyev: "The Beginning of Life's Road"]

[Text] Dear Editors!

Many of us are concerned about the new traditions and rituals. We, youth's representatives, would like to speak seriously about weddings. There is no question that the religious wedding ceremonies which took root over centuries look ridiculous today. And if in some places they have not yet completely disappeared, they are certainly in the process of doing so. But what is being offered to young men and women in their place? We want the memory of this joyful event to last for a lifetime!

The idea of komsomol weddings is a good one. But the ritual associated with them is short and, unfortunately, sometimes too official-looking. For lack of anything else the wedding is continued at some huge reception accompanied by outrageous low-class pomposity, such as when a large number of people, acquaintances and even total strangers to the bride and groom gather for a drinking spree. The guests give the newlyweds a pile of gifts, sometimes simply money, bragging to one another about who will give the most. But on this wonderful, festive day we need no expensive things, money even less! Anything that we might buy later on to our own taste with our own earned money will yield far greater pleasure. We are looking for expansive, bright impressions. But what impressions does one get from participating in a ridiculously large drinking spree and satisfying someone's cheap pride by showing that we are no worse than anyone else!

Recently, the All-Union Radio Program has on several occasions discussed honeymoon trips which are organized

in the Baltic republics and in some large cities of the Russian Federation. Two-three railcars for newlyweds are hooked up to a normal tourist train, giving young couples the opportunity to see the world and really pick up the brightest of impressions! How wonderful it would be if a komsomol wedding ended with seeing the newlyweds off on such a honeymoon trip! We cannot imagine a better present. But, alas, this useful and positive tradition has not reached our republic. What do we have to do so that we can follow the good example of our counterparts in other republics or at least join them?

I. Aleynik, V. Kochetov, O. Fayziyeva, V. Smirnov, Kh. Saparkulyyev et al. (total of 22 signatures)

The authors of this letter to the editors are posing an important question. It is true that along with the new komsomol weddings, unfortunately, unjustifiably large and noisy parties designed to make an impression on the whole neighborhood with their multitude of monetary and other gifts are replacing religious wedding ceremonies of the past. Not the newlyweds, but the drinks, food, gifts are willy-nilly turning out to be the center of attention--in short, money, money, money. The more that is spent on the wedding reception, the better, the more splendid the wedding is considered to be.

Sensing the inappropriateness and falseness of the noisy parties, in countering them young people are putting forth the spiritual needs of the newlyweds and suggesting the practice of honeymoon trips. They very much want the beginning of their married lives to be meaningful, impression-full and personally fulfilling. Tourist train trips with railcars for newlyweds about which the letter's authors write include interesting and beneficial routes such as the V. I. Lenin route, to hero-cities or to the Baltic republics.

But for a great number of reasons such rail excursions are not practiced from starting points in our republic. First of all, the distance of Turkmenistan from the major historical and cultural centers of Russia, the Ukraine and the Baltic republics is a factor. Simply getting from Ashkhabad to the nearest city-hero or to Ul'yanovsk, where the traditional Lenin route begins, would take three-four days. And the same number of days back. Is there any sense in spending six-eight days in a railcar?

Can we join our counterparts from the other republics? The chairman of the Republic Council for Tourism and Excursions Mikhail Zakharovich Shikhovtsov answers this question:

In principle, yes, of course. But why? If one adds the rail fare to Tallin and back, for example, to the cost of a rail trip lasting many days, the resulting sum is sizable. It is cheaper and simpler to use one of the all-union tourist routes.

Take, for example, the "Golden Ring." It begins in Moscow. Tourists travel by bus to Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Yaroslavl', spending several days in each of them. Everywhere they are provided comfortable hotel rooms and have complete guide service for excursions. The route to the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War passes through Moscow, Mogilev, Minsk and Brest. There are radial routes, for example, along the Black Sea coast or through the Soviet Baltic republics. The Council for Tourism and Excursions guarantees airplane seats to the route's starting point and back. One need only submit his request three-four months in advance to the Republic Council for Tourism and Excursions or to the oblast' Travel and Excursion Bureaus.

--As concerns the idea of honeymoon trips, I think it is a good one--says Mikhail Zakharovich. And we will gladly assist young men and women in making the start of their married life bright and interesting.

As distinct from komsomol weddings honeymoon trips are not a new custom. They appeared in Western Europe several centuries ago and were practiced in Russia before the October Revolution, but were for a long time the privilege of only well-to-do people. A prerevolutionary worker or peasant, of course, could not afford a trip to various cities. Increases in the living standard of our country's workers and the elimination under socialism of inequality based on ownership make such trips quite affordable to many of our young people.

A honeymoon trip will enrich the newlyweds with interesting impressions, expand their horizons and further their all-around development as individuals. Trips along the Lenin route, to hero-cities and neighboring republics are a wonderful school for Soviet patriotism and a means of international education of youth at the threshold of independent life. And, in any case, the memories of them will be longer lasting and dearer than a show-off wedding reception lasting many days.

9596

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

FIRST CONGRESS OF UZBEK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY CONCLUDES

Uzbek Geographical Society

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 15 May 80 p 2

[Text] The First Congress of the Uzbek Geographical Society opened on 14 May in Tashkent. One of the oldest scholarly societies in Uzbekistan, the Uzbek Geographical Society traces its genealogy back to the Turkestan Branch of the Russian Geographical Society, founded in 1897. Currently, its membership includes more than one thousand scientists, teachers, and scientific propagandists. Several collectives, i.e., research institutes and institutes of higher learning, are also affiliated with it. The Congress was opened by A.S. Sadiqov, the President of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. Academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences A.M. Akramkhojaev, the President of the Uzbek Geographical Society, spoke on the present state of the geographical sciences in Uzbekistan and the prospects for their future development. Individual papers on the activities of the Uzbek Geographical Society and outlines of various aspects of the project to divert waters from Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan were also presented.

Congress Concludes

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 16 May 80 p 3

[Text] The Congress of the Uzbek Geographical Society has concluded. Discussions on physical geography and allied comprehensive research, paleogeography and geomorphology, economic and social geography, and problems of cartography were held in separate pannel meetings as well as before the entire Congress.

Several specific proposals to protect and improve the utilization of natural resources were presented. Ways and means to improve further the geographer's role in propaganda work were also established.

Delegates to the Congress of the Uzbek Geographical Society were selected, and the composition of the new scientific council and presidium was announced.

Academician A.M. Akramkhojaev of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences was elected president of the Uzbek Geographical Society.

REGIONAL

FIRST CONGRESS OF UZBEK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS IN TASHKENT

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 14 May 1980 p 4

[Article by Ä. Rāfiqov, director of the Geography Department of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences: "Geographers' Forum"]

[Text] The First Congress of the Uzbek Geographical Society will meet between 14 and 15 May in Tashkent. The Congress will review the scientific and organizational activities of the past five years and will approve plans for work to be performed during the period 1980-1985.

Under conditions of developed socialism, the geographical sciences are occupied with a number of important tasks. These include developing the national economy, solving basic scientific problems to improve productivity, inventorying and wisely exploiting natural resources, mapping, locating natural resources, and studying problems of demography and labor resources.

The geographical sciences have now passed beyond the descriptive phase. In the words of the renowned Soviet geographer I.P. Gerasimov, the geographical sciences are advancing in an "experimental-reformist direction." In Uzbekistan the development of applied geography dates from the beginning of the 1960s. It was then that Professor L.B. Babushkin investigated the agro-climatic conditions of Central Asian cotton-growing soils and, in accordance with the effective temperature aggregates in the cotton-producing zones, he established planting regions for the various strains of cotton which ripen at different times. Thanks to the theoretical conclusions of his research, cotton is now being planted in agro-climatic zones in our republic. Scientific works such as those by leading scientists like Yu.A. Skvortsov, V.L. Shul'ts, B.A. Ayzenshtat, Z.M. Äkrämov, N.Ä. Kaşy, O.Yu. Poslavskaya, F.M. Mominov, O.P. Sheleva, H.H. Häsänov, and M.K. Qarākhanov are playing a definite role in developing the geographical sciences in Uzbekistan and applying them to practical purposes.

Uzbek geographers are presently engaged in extensive scientific research on subjects relating to the development of the national economy. Considerable scientific work on many problems, such as water resources, avalanches, storms, glaciers, precipitation, and weather forecasting is now in progress

in the Central Asian Regional Hydro-Meteorological Scientific Research Institute. The Geography Department of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences is compiling a general scientific reference atlas of the Uzbek SSR and is studying the impact of the falling level of the Aral Sea on the environment. The Geography Faculty of Tashkent State University is investigating natural and economic geographic regionalization, geomorphology, hydrology, and cartography. Settlement patterns, migration, and the exploitation of natural resources are being studied in the Demographic Laboratory.

These scientific investigations are not just of purely theoretical significance but have direct application to economic productivity and everyday life. Much practical work underway is based on scientific ideas and theories. One group of geography specialists at the Central Asian Regional Hydro-Meteorological Scientific Research Institute are studying the incidence and physics of avalanches in the BAM Route Zone and are making complete sets of maps of those regions effected by these phenomena for the construction engineers and workers. On the glaciers of the Pamir Mountain Range, glacierologists are working year-round to determine the mountains' water resources. One group of geographers at Tashkent State University is studying the problem of diverting water from Siberian rivers to the south. Specialists in the Geography Department of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences are seeking to determine the changes in the environment resulting from the falling level of the Aral Sea and how living organisms will be effected. All results of these individual projects will be forwarded to other research organizations.

Regional settlement patterns are being studied with respect to various natural demographic conditions. Similarly, the problem of supplying newly reclaimed irrigation tracts with labor resources is considered an important theme of the present day. However, positive results can be achieved only if the research work on these problems is conducted broadly and on the basis of coordinated programs solidly based within the entire scientific community. Meeting between 14 to 15 May 1980, the First Congress of the Uzbek Geographical Society will evaluate the geographical work undertaken during the past five years to solve the above-mentioned problems and will assign future tasks. Geographers of the Uzbek SSR participating in the Congress recognize the great successes achieved in all areas of their discipline and are resolved to teach students and instructors in higher and specialized secondary schools the very latest results of research in the geographical sciences.

Well-known scientists from the fraternal republics as well as from great cities such as Moscow and Leningrad are participating in the work of the Congress together with Uzbekistan's senior scientist-geographers, workers in various ministries, teachers, geologists, hydro-geologists, soil specialists, and botanists, all of whom work side by side with the geographers.

There is no doubt that, in time, the geographers of Uzbekistan will achieve still greater successes in the tasks before them: developing further the national economy, economically exploiting natural riches, and educating the younger generation in a materialist world view.

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